# Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XL. ] WEDNESDAY, MAY 20TH, 1829. [ NUMBER 2,039.


*By Public Auction.*

## THIS DAY,

*Wednesday the 20th Inst*

## FRITH

## Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL

*AT THEIR ROOMS.*

A FRESH Invoice of prime Sadlery by McLachlan, recently imported the same comprizes—Best Hunting Shaftoe Saddles complete, Portsmouth Bridles, Round Martingales and Neck straps, Fine Surcingles, Saddle Cloths, Curry Combs and Brushes, Spare Girths Spare Heads and Reins, Main Combs and Sponges, Spare Stirrup Leathers, and Two Racing Saddles.

THEY WILL ALSO PUT UP A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

Consisting of Handsome French Ladies Bonnets, Champaign, Prunes, a Double Barrel Gun &c. imported per French Ship *Cecilia*, a quantity of Silks, Sattins, and other Millinery.

AND AT NOON,

A nearly new Bengal built BUGGY by DYKES, and a HORSE and HARNESS with any other Horses that may offer.

*Nesbit Lane, 20th May*, 1829.

---

On Wednesday next the 27th Inst.

## FRITH

## Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL

*BY PUBLIC AUCTION*

AT THEIR ROOMS

THE PROPERTY

*OF THE LATE*

CAPT. J. WHYTE.

CONSISTING of Couches, Handsome Cabinets of Rosewood, Chairs, Cots, Wearing apparel, white Copper Dish Covers, Tea, Sugar Candy, Cooking Utensils, Glass and Queens ware, prime Sherry, Brandy, Beer &c. &c. several capital day and night Telescopes, and Sextant by Troughton, a Quadrant, False Horizon. The Waverly Novels, with a variety of Nautical and other Books, a double barrel Gun, together with an Invoice of Choice Black Teas, imported on the *Caledonia*.

The property will be on view on Monday next.

---

## *FOR SALE*

ON COMMISSION

AT

## FRITH

Bomanjee and Co's.

A VERY elegant London built CHARIOT and HARNESS nearly new .. .. .... Rs. 4000.

2 Very Handsome Plated Soup Turens @ .. .... .... 100 Rs. each.

3 Do. Do. Sauce Boats to match @ ... ... 35 Rs each.

1 Curry Dish with Heater ... .. ... 95 "

1 Pair Beefsteak Dishes ... ... .. 125 Rs. pair.

An assortment of Gentlemen's superior Town made Black and Blue Coats at 70 Rs. each.

---

## *FOR SALE*

ON COMMISSION.

AT

## FRITH

Bomanjee and Co's.

A VERY Stylish Second hand English built STANHOPE and HARNESS ... ... Rupees 1100.

*Nesbit Lane, 20th May*, 1829.

---

## FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A VERY CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

LONDON MADE

## JEWELLERY

AND

*SILVER-WARE.*

OF the newest Fashions, from the respectable House of GRAYHURST and HARVEY, which will be exposed for sale as early as possible at moderate prices, they are also enabled to make a reduction of 25 per cent. in the price of their former stock on hand, of this Article.

*Nesbit Lane, 20th May*, 1829.

---

## TO BE HAD

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

## FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

RIPE Hodgson's Pale Ale . . 9 Rs. per Doz.

Ditto Charrington's and Son's. . . . 7 do. do.

---

## Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL

*BY AUCTION,*

To-Morrow the 21st Inst.

*WITHOUT RESERVE*

AN ENGLISH BUILT

## *LANDAU*

WITH A PAIR OF

CARRIAGE HORSES

*AND HARNESS.*

THE Horses are particularly fast and the carriage easy and very roomy.

*Meadows Street, 20th May*, 1829.

---

## Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

*BY AUCTION*

To-Morrow the 21st Instant.

SETS of English Brass Mounted Carriage Harness, English and French Brandy, Champaigne, Japanned Candlesticks, Glass Ware, Household Furniture &c. &c.

*Meadows Street, 20th May*, 1829.

---

## Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

*BY AUCTION*

To-morrow, the 21st Instant.

A FEW DOZEN OF

*HODGSON'S BEER,*

AND AT 1 O'CLOCK.

A VERY highly finished new CURRICLE and a nearly new PHAETON.

ALSO

A Smart Chesnut SADDLE PONY.

*Meadows Street, 20th May*, 1829.

---

## Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

*ON COMMISSION.*

REAL Scotch Whisky at . . . . . 24 Rs. per Doz.

Fine Old Madeira at 10 . . do. do.

Frontignac at . . 10 . . do. do.

ALSO,

Hyson Green Tea in Ten Catty Boxes at . . 20 Rs. each.

Black Do. at . . 11 . . ditto

*Meadows Street, 20th May*, 1829.

---

## Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

*ON COMMISSION.*

A HIGH Cast Grey ARAB SADDLE HORSE, 6 years old, 14 Hands high.

The property of a Gentleman leaving India.

*Meadows Street, 20th May*, 1829.

---

## NOTICE.

THE late Firm of J. HODGSON and CO, Boat Builders, Mast Makers, &c. at Mazagon will in future be carried on, by JOHN HODGSON, where any orders in the above line will be strictly attended to.

N. B. An excellent assortment of RIGA SPARS, on reasonable terms.

*Bombay, 20th May*, 1829

---

## FOR SALE.

A CUTTER rigged Pleasure BOAT, has a commodious Cabin, fitted up with every convenience, new Mast and Spars, a good suit of Sails nearly new, and is well found in Rigging and materials, has lately been new coppered and fitted with a sliding Keel and ducks feet Paddles, and would be found a very convenient vessel for going up or down the Coast. —For particulars apply to J. HODGSON, Boat Builder, Mazagon, near the Portuguese Church.

*Bombay, 20th May*, 1829.

---

## TO LET,

ON COLABAH.

THAT airy BUNGALOW commonly called Rose Cottage, for particulars appy to Mr. GRAHAM, next door.

*Bombay, 20th May*, 1829.

---

FOR SALE

*FOR CASH.*

## Broadwood's Piano Fortes.

ENQUIRE of NANABHOY FRAMJEE at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

*Rampart Row, 13th May*, 1829.

---

## *FOR SALE*

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

*Messrs. SHOTTON AND Co.*

COCKBURN and Co's Sherry per Butt.....Rs. 650

Ditto Claret per dozen.....Rs. 30

Ditto Port in quarts per do....Rs. 25

Ditto Ditto in pints per do.....Rs. 14

Scott, Longman, Penfold and Co's London Particular Madeira per Pipe.....Rs. 650

Ditto Ditto per Hhd.....Rs. 300

Superior Malmsy in half quarter Casks.....Rs. 100

Cautenac Claret per dozen.....Rs 25

A. and J. Little and Co's London Paticular Teneriffe, per Pipe...Rs. 300

Ditto Ditto, per Hhd.....Rs. 150

*Bombay, 20th May*, 1829.

---

FOR SALE AT POONA.

*The Garden and Bungalow*

SITUATED between the large Tank in the Cantonments and the Post Office. The Garden comprizes four acres, nearly half of which is cultivated, and contains 250 Fruit Trees, consisting of Peach, Citron, Oranges and Limes of sorts, Mangoes &c. all bearing fruit. There are also Figtrees, Strawberries, Raspberrries, Mulberries &c. The Bangalows have undergon the usual repairs for the season and are well worth the attention of a family preferring retired situation.—Price 4,000 Bombay Rupees. Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

*Bombay, 20th May*, 1829.

---

## *TO BE LET.*

A HOUSE at Chowpatty, newly built. and well adapted for a Family. For further particulars enquire of TYABJEE AND CO. Milliners, opposite to Messrs. Eduljee Cursetjee and Son's.

*Bombay, 20th May*, 1829.

---

## *FOR SALE.*

CHARRINGTON'S BEER of the October brewing from the Ship *Eliza*, will be sold in quantities not under 4 Hhds. at 90 Rs. per Hhd.

Apply to ARDASEER NASSERWANJEE at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

*Bombay, 20th May*, 1829.

---

## *FOR SALE,*

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

*Messrs. Patrick Stewart & Co.*

CAPE Madeira at 160 Rs. per Pipe of 110 Gallons.

Sparkling Burgundy in Cases of 3 Dozen at 35 Rupees per dozen.

*Bombay, 20th May*, 1829.

---

## *FOR SALE*

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

*Messrs. Patrick Stewart & Co.*

A 1⅛ Inch Iron Cable 120 Fathoms, Anchors of 17 @ 22 Cwts and a few Iron Chests and Book Cases of Sizes.

*Bombay, 20th May*, 1829.

---

## *A CARD.*

THOMAS McCARTHY Esq. continues to receive Pupils in the BOMBAY COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY near Breach Candy.—Terms as per former Advertisements.

*Crow's Nest, Breach Candy, 13th May*, 1829

---

## *TO BE SOLD.*

A DWELLING HOUSE situated in Bunder Row, Mazagon, No. 15; For Particulars inquire of Doctor WITTOBA CASSINATH JOSSEY, Calbadavey Street,

*Bombay, 20th May* 1829.

---

येक राह्याचें घर बंदराचे र स्त्यावर ८ वें नंबराचे विकायाचें आहे त्याजविषइचा मजकुर वि ठोवा काशिनाथ जोसि यांस का ळबाद्देविचे रस्त्यावर विचारावा मुंबइ ता॥ २० वि में १८२९

---

## TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW situated at Mazagon (next to the residence of Framjee Cowasjee) formerly occupied by Captain James, and may be entered upon positively after the 15th Inst. For terms, apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his Office in the Fort.

*Bombay, 20th May*, 1829.

---

## TO BE LET.

AN Upper Roomed Bungalow situated on the Mount Road, next to Colonel Leighton's (and lately occupied by Lieut. Col. Whish,) and is ready to enter immediately. For terms apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, at his Office in the Fort.

*Bombay, 20th May*, 1829.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

*NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,*

THAT the Insolvents after mentioned, Prisoners in the Jail of Bombay, have filed in my Office SCHEDULES of their respective debts, containing the descriptions of the several persons to whom such debts are owing, with an account of all the Estates and Effects &c. which can be made available for the benefit of their Creditors; and a statement of the names and places of abode of the Persons from whom any debts are owing to them viz, GEORGE WILLIAM BLACHLEY, Captain in the 13th Regt. Native Infantry, and PHILIP JOHN VAILLANT Lieut. in the same Regiment.

JOHN CAW,
*Clerk.*

No. 10 RAMPART ROW,
*14th May*, 1829.

مدیونان نادار

ازین جا خبر داده میشود که نادارا ن ذیل در محبس ممبی محبوس اند و بر آنها چند دین و داین کدام است بنا برین بهر منتفع شدن و اینان خود همگي املاک و اسباب و گرفتني که بر کدام کس است و نام و مسکن او تماما در دفتر من ثبت کرده

جارج اولیم بلاجلي کپیتان رجمنٹ ۱۳ پیاوکان شهري

و فلیپ جان ویلینت لفتینٹ ازهمان رجمنٹ

جان کا نمبر ۱۰ را ه فصیل متصدي ۱۴ ماه مي سنه ۱۷۲۹

## नादार देवादारो*

खण्डर श्रीसांथी आपीशियजे*

फिर्जे इठल कहेला नादार देवादारो जे श्री मुमखइनी जेलमो खंध्राछे ते णावीछे पोतानु देवु फेटलुछे तथा जे लेणु देवुछे तेनी खीना पोतानां मागाना रामोनां नथ्राशा हुं पोतानी शरवे प्रीलकत तथा अक्षखाथनो श्रीशाथ तथा जे लेणो उपर मागाछुंछे तेनुनांम नीशान तथा रेव्वानुं ठीकाछु शरवे दमादारश न कुमारी आपीशमां नीमछिछे*

जरजे ओलीमम खलायली गांमठी पेदलखानानी १३ मी रीजमीटनो कपतान तथा प्रीलीप जंन वेसलेनट गांमठी पेदलखानानी १३ मी रीजमीटनो लश्कर नेनट*

जंन का
कलारक

नंमबर १० मी रांमपाश्ट रो
तारीख १४ मी मेछ शनें १८२९

## नादार देणेदार

खबरदिल्हि जाते

ऐसीजे खालिं लिहिलेले नादार देणेदार मुंबइचे तुरंगांत बंदिवान आहेत यांहि आपणास कर्ज किती व ज्यां लोकांस कर्ज देणे त्यांची नावनिसिचो तपसिल्वार यादव आपल्यास कर्ज देणारे यांस उपयोग होउं शकेल असि आपली मिळकत व वित्तविषय याचा हिशेब व आपणास लोकांकडून कर्ज येणे त्यां लोकांची नावनिसि व राह्याचें ठिकाणाची यादआमचे आफिसांत दिल्हि आहे

ज्यार्ज उइल्यम ब्लाचलि केप्टान १३ वें रिजिमेनट नेटिव इनफ्यान्त्री व फिलिप ज्यान वे स्यानट लेफटेनन्ट ह्याच रिजिमेनटचा

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

ज्यान का
क्लार्क
नंबर १० वां राम्पार्टरोव्
ता॥ १४ में १८२९

## NOTICES.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, in the Form of a PAMPHLET, the Speech delivered on Tuesday, the 21st April by Sir John Peter GRANT from the Bench, on the occasion of his finally closing the Supreme Court until the commencement of the next Term.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
*Bombay, 16th May*, 1829.

## LOG BOOKS

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithopraphed on Fine English Paper, in a neat half Binding

PRICE 15 RUPEES.

FOR SALE
*at the Gazette Office.*

The 1st, 2nd,&3rd Parts of Marryat's

***CODE OF SIGNALS,***
For the Merchants Service.

LITHOGRAPHEDon fine English letter paper, from the latest London Edition, the numbers carried up to 9876.

*IN A VERY NEAT BINDING,*

PRICE RUPEES TEN.
*Bombay, Gazette Office, 20th May*, 1829.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, the following Printed Works, Forms, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BOMBAY Register & Directory for 1829 ..... | 5 | Rs. |
| Ditto...Ditto...Ditto...Hf. Bd..... | 7 | " |
| Articles of War..... | 5 | " |
| Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..... | 2 | " |
| Respondentia Bonds each..... | 1 | " |
| Policies of Insurance do..... | 1 | " |
| Sheet Almanac for 1829..... | 1 | " |
| Bills of Exchange, per sett..... | " | 2 |
| Interest Bonds.... do..... | " | 2 |
| Bills of Lading.... do..... | " | 2 |
| Powers of Attorney, each..... | " | 2 |

LETTER PRESS PRINTING neatly executed, on moderate terms.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithographed copies of the

**REVISED TARIFF**

And tables of the value of Currency, receivable in payment of the Bombay Customs.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, a few copies of the Trial of

**CAPTAIN J. BETHAM,**
H. C. MARINE,
**PRICE RUPEES 5.**

## *Nusserwanjee and Ruttonjee.*

HAVE the pleasure to announce to their customers and the public in general that they have purchased part of the Investment of the H.C. Ship *Herefordshire* Capt. W. HOPE, recently arrived from Europe, consisting of the following which they have this day exposed for Sale at their Shop opposite to Messrs. WOOLER and Co's

Hodgson's Pale Ale in Hogsheads, Brandy in wood from Harper and Bell, Perfurmery from Bristow consisting of Lavander Water and Windsor Soap, Oilman Stores, from Powell & Browne consisting of York Hams, Pine Cheese, red Herrings in Jars, Plated and Metal Ware, patent Shot of sorts, Fine Cast Iron boxes of sizes, Tea Kettles, Saucepans and Covers, Tin Chocolate Pots, Melon Moulds, Block Tin Dish Covers, Japanned Coffee and Teapo's, Superfine Cloth of blue and black colour, Coats made by Simson, &c. &c.

*Bombay*, 20*th May*, 1829.

## *For Passage to London*

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

## *ELIZA, A.I.*

OF 350 TONS,
*ADAM DIXON,*
COMMANDER.

HAS a Poop and excellent accommodations for Passengers, will be dispatched early in June.

Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

*Bombay*, 20*th May*, 1829.

## *Freight for Opium only.*

TO

## *Singapore and Lintin,*

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

## *GOLCONDA,*

C. C. CLARK,
COMMANDER.

WILL be dispatched shortly after the close of the H. Co's. Opium Sale or end of this month.—Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE, the Owner, at his Office in the Fort.

*Bombay*, 20*th May*, 1829.

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Houston, H. M. 4th Lt. Drs,
Lt. and Adjt J. D. Browne, 10th Regt. N. I.
Ensign John Airster, 40th Regt. N. I.
Surgn N. A. Wo ds, Madras Establishment.
Capt. Ogilvie, D. J. A. G.

DEPARTURES.—Major Sutherland, Nizams Cy.
Lieut, and Adjt. T. Maughan, 12th Regt.
Lieut W. J. Eastwick, 12th Regt.
Asst. Surgn. H. Gibbs, Vacr. N. E. D.
Capt. B. Johnstone, Nizams Service.
Lieut. Birdwood, 3d Regt. N. I.

## SHIPPING REPORT.
## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 16th.—The H. C. Schooner Vigilant, Doss Mahomed Native Com. from Bancoote.

18th.—French Ship Pallas, Matarais Master, from Bourbon, 2d April.

19th —The H. C. Ship Buckinghamshire, Richard Glasspoole Esq. Com. from London, 11th Jan.

*Passengers per Ship Pallas.*—4 French Gentlemen.

*Per H. C. Ship Buckinghamshire*—Lieut. Col. Strover, Mrs. Harriet Strover, Major W. G. White, Mrs. White and Infant Daughter Louisa, Mr. Robt. Finlay, Mr. Crawford McLeod, Mrs. McLeod, Mr. F. W. Jones, writer Mr. A. H. N. Campbell, writer, Cadet, Mr. R. H. McIntosh, Cadet, Mr. A. B. Rathbornd, Cadet, Mr. H. Rudd, Cadet, Mr. Edwin Hall, Cadet, Mr. John C. Wright, Mr. Wm. Fell, Mr. Arthur Whitburn Mr. W. E. L. Campbell, Midshipman Bombay Marine.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 16th.—Grab Brig Hamoody, Hamud Bhoy Meyia, Nacqudah, to Penang.

17th.—Ship Hannah, Thomas J. Jackson, Master to China.

18th.—Ship Hind (formerly His Majestys Ship) Mahomed been Hameed, Nacqudah, to Malay Coast.

Do. Ship Thomas (Free Trader.) William Davidson, Master, to MaurHus.

*SHIPS LOADING.*

ENGLISH.—Prince of Orange for London; Protector for London; Mountstuart-Elphinstone for Greenock; Fort William for China; Ann for China; Castlereagh for China; Lowjee Family for China; Charles Forbes for China; Golconda for China; Jamesina for China; Elizabeth for Persian Gulph; Aurora for Bengal; Samdany for Malay Coast; & Prince of Wales for Malay Coast.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Prince of Orange, Cumbrian, Protector, Eliza, Fletcher, Mount Stuart Elphinstone, and Elizabeth.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Bannerman, Almeida, Fort William, Charles Forbes, Ann, Castlereagh, Lowjee, Pascoa, Carron, Milford, Golconda, Glenelg, Caledonia, Samdany, Jamesina, Aurora, Shaul Hamed, and Sir Chas Malcolm.

FRENCH.—La Cecilia, and Pallas.

H. M. SHIP.—Andromeda.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Ternate, Benares and Nautilus.

*DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.*

BIRTHS.

At Nagpore, on the 8th May, the Lady of A. K. Agnew Esq. of a daughter.

On the morning of Sunday, the 10th instant, the Lady of Captain G. W. Blachley, 13th Regt. N. I. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th May, at Ghundwarass by Capt. Montgomerie, Supt. of affairs, Francis Brooke Norris Esq. H. H. the Nagpore Rajahs Service to Isabella third daughter of the late George William Gillio Esq. Bombay Civil Service.

On Monday the 11th May, at Saint Thomas's Church by the Reverend Henry Davies, Captain B. P. H, Johnstone of His Highness the Nizam's service to Miss Joanna Lloyd, the only daughter of the late Captain James Lloyd of the same service.

At Colaba on Monday the 11th May, by the Reverend E. Mainwaring Mr. Alexander Hardie, 1st Hospital Assistant, Veteran Battalion at Dapooly, to Miss Mary Lennard.

At Rutnagherry on the 14th Instant, Captain Brucks of the H. C. Marine, to Margaret third daughter of A. Fraser Esquire, of Tavestock Square London,

DEATHS.

On Saturday the 9th Inst. John Whyte Esq. late Commander of the Ship Caledonia.

On Monday the 11th Instant, Richard Philip, Infant Son of Captain R. O. Meriton, Paymaster Baroda Subsidiary Force, aged ten months.

## ORIGINAL.

*To the EDITOR of the BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

SIR,

In my former letters, I endeavoured to show that, improvements in the agriculture of India, have been retarded, from making those advancements which have been effected in every other territory, under British rule. I also, stated how enquiries might be instituted, preparatory to the introduction of improvements in the Agriculture of India; and how advantageously "INDO-BRITONS" might be employed in furthering those enquiries, and carrying into effect those improvements, which must, if properly supported, prove beneficial to the resources of this country, and to the "INDO BRITONS" themselves.

Since those letters were published, the plan of an "East India Colonization Fund," has reached this place in the Calcutta papers, for "promoting the best interests of the East Indian community, *primarly*, by Agricultural pursuits" &c. Since therefore, the pursuits of Agriculture, are considered of primary importance by the "East Indians" themselves, that part of my former reasonings is so far supported.

I shall now, Mr. Editor, direct your attention to a spot where preliminary inquiries have been completed, but where improvements are still wanting to realise its value; and where "INDO-BRITONS" might with much advantage, be employed, as the principal agents for realizing its value namely the Island of Salsette.

The geographical situation and extent of the Island of Salsette are fully ascertained: its typographical Survey has also, been completed! and every Statistical enquiry made, and exhibited, which the most accurate admeasurement, and exploration of this Island, could afford: still the capabilities of Salsette, which is not unaptly denominated "THE GARDEN OF BOMBAY," have never been ascertained, in an agricultural point of view, some forty years ago, a plan for forming a colony of Chinese on the Island of Salsette for the purpose of cultivating Indigo, and the Sugar Cane, was recommended in the BOMBAY HERALD; and great improvements were anticipated to arise from the prosecution of that plan beyond the rude, imperfect method of cultivation, pursued by the natives. Sometime afterwards, a Mr. Twiss, who from a long residence in the West Indies, had acquired an intimate acquaintance with the manner of raising the Sugar Cane, undertook to superintend plantations of Cane on the Island of Salsete. It does not appear, however, that the plan of importing Chinese was adopted; and the other plan, of Superintendence, was never properly followed up, as nothing like success in the growth of the Sugar Cane, or Indigo, has ever yet been effected on that beautiful Island; and much of it's best lands, at this time, bear nothing but an inferior sort of grass, which is imported into Bombay, as hay for horses.

Perhaps no spot in the whole territories of the Honorable Company, presents a better field for agricultural operations, than the Island of Salsette. It's vicinity to the Metropolis of Western India, ensures a regular Market for its produce; and the communication by means of the Sion Causeway, for its transmission, is made easy. Unless, however, a proper degree of encouragement is afforded by the government, and facility given for skill and capital being invested in the improvement of this valuable Island, its advancement must be long retarded, by the cultivation of its lands remaining almost wholly in the hands of the Ryots, uninstructed as they are in improved culture, and ignorant of its value.

The value of Salsette, from it's situation, would be great, were it's dormant powers brought into full bearing. The most distant point of the Island of Salsette, is less than thirty miles from the FORT of BOMBAY. The communication between the two Islands is made easy by means of good roads, and the efficient repair which the Sion causeway has lately undergone, makes the access at all times uninterrupted. The Island of Bombay contains upwards of 2,00,000 inhabitants,* almost wholly dependant on importation for their daily subsistence, therefore a better market for surplus produce of Salsette, could not be wished than its neighbouring Island affords. The Surface of Salsette has been stated to be nearly 200 Square miles, it's population something above 52,000, and its revenues to the state little more than Rupees 1,50,000 per annum, including the duty on Liquor, and exclusive of some private estates, which are estimated at about Rupees 20,000 per annum; scarcely the fourth of its value, if properly cultivated.

Sugar Cane and Indigo, are two subjects of cultivation, which the soil and climate of Salsette, are admirably adapted for bringing to the greatest perfection! and when it is taken into consideration the eminent success which has attended the planting of Indigo, in some of the Provinces of Bengal, conterminous to the Ganges, no fears need be entertained but every success would attend the cultivation of Indigo, on the Island of Salsette.

The application of skill and capital to the improvement of Salsette must greatly augment its produce, in a few years; and proportionately increase the Revenue. The only care would be to direct improvements in the rea-

* In 1823 | 24, there was a census of the population of Bombay taken. when it was found to contain 200,652:— namely, *Hindoos* 130,946; *Mussulmen* 41,852; Parsees 16,184; Native christains 10,913; and *Jews* 757,—being a total of 200,652 persons,—exclusive of Europeans, the army and Marine; private shipping &c.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

ring and cultivation of subjects, which would find a ready market.

The breeding and feeding of live stock, on this Island, could not exceed the demand of a ready market, if a supply could always be depended upon. The Bombay Marine, and often, on occasions of expeditions, the Military Commissariate on this side of India, mainly depend upon European importation, for salted provisions: this is not only a distant, and precarious, but a very expensive mode of provisioning the Indian Navy; which would be entirely obviated, were a STOCK FARM established on the Island of Salsette, where the cattle could be reared and fattened in the greatest perfection, from the fertile soil of that Island. The cattle could always be slaughtered, cured and placed in Store, in the cold months; and instead of our Indiamen landing their indifferent surplus of Europe Salt provisions, which is often purchased for the Marine, and sometimes for the Commissariate, those very Indiamen, (were a good supply of salt provisions obtainable at Bombay at a reasonable rate,) might prefer augmenting their provisions here for the voyage to China and England, in place of burdening their Ships with such stores of salt provisions on their outward bound voyages to India, as they now do.

Under the Bengal Establishment there are Store-Farms in the interior of the Country, which prove as beneficial to the public Service, on occasions of emergency, as they do convenient to the private shipping, such an undertaking, therefore, on the Island of Salsette, could not fail of meeting with a ready market, in provisioning the Bombay Marine, for the Persian and Arabian Gulfs, and other distant voyages. The Europe Free Traders [illegible] Country Shipping would also increase the demand for provisions.

Having here noticed, that the planting of Indigo, and Sugar Cane, the breeding, rearing, fattening, and slaughtering of cattle, would at all times find a ready market for the most superabundant produce, which the fertile Island of Salsette, could afford; it does not, therefore, require any lengthened demonstration to convince persons the least conversant in Political economy, that those branches of national industry, must afford means of wealth to the undertakers, if skill and capital were applied, in their production.

The Island of Salsette presents a fine field for establishing "INDO-BRITONS" in agricultural pursuits, as also, trade and Manufactures, were a fund raised here (as is now being done in Bengal,) for their commencement.

Your's
ANON.

14*th May*, 1829.

*To the* EDITOR *of the* GAZETTE.

SIR,

Will you allow me to trespass once more on your time, with a very few remarks.

We are greatly indebted to your Candeish Correspondent for his "temperate and rational, discussion of the important question of Medical allowances;" for shewing, in the language of the Scholar and the Gentleman, the impolicy and injustice of reducing our department to its present degraded state, believing however, as I do, that he is deceived as to the motives by which our Rulers have been actuated, in their treatment of us. I feel convinced that before redress can be expected a more difficult task than that of bringing conviction to their minds, remains to be performed.

When we consider that the orders for reducing the allowances to the Senior Ranks of our Department, at this Presidency; and for abolishing the Regimental Medical allowances to the Juniors throughout the Service, were issued long before the late orders for general Retrenchment and at a time when the other branches of the service, were in the full enjoyment of their established advantages, when we consider what has been ordered and actually done regarding the Rank, Pay and *allowances* to the King's Deputy Inspector of Hospitals,—when we read the answers to memorials from the Heads of our Department for the last 2 or 3 year, insulting alike to their feelings and their understandings—when these and other facts, which I have omitted to mention, are reflected on, are we to be told that we are merely suffering under a general system of economy.

As to what those feelings are by which our superiors have been influenced, in their conduct towards us, I shall not now hazard an opinion—the effects of them, or as your Candeish Correspondent terms them, the "evils of this system" do indeed remain to be proved, and I who have witnessed the "zeal, attention and humanity and I will add the self devotion of all Ranks of the Department in times of need, and am aware of the feeling which so universally prevails now, may venture to predict, from them, lamentable results to the whole service."

But it is time for me to desist, it is impossible for me to dwell on this painful subject, without incurring censure for the freedom of my remarks; and thus furnishing another opportunity to the Editor of the Courier to display his modesty and good taste, by constrasting his patient endurance of injury, with our inflammatory remonstrances—for the part which that Gentleman has taken in this discussion; more particularly, for his gratuitous instructions "to forward Memorials with real signatures," which he assures us "will met with every attention from the proper authorities", our best acknowledgments are due. After Lord Hastings Mr. Elphinstone and Sir Thomas Munro had repeatedly failed in their endeavours to stay the execution of the orders so ruinous to our Department—and which they to the last refused the sanction of their high names to; after the warning voice of such men against these ill-omened acts of cruelty and injustice had been desregarded; so very simple and efficacious an expedient as the humble petition of an Assistant Surgeon, was indeed a happy suggestion.

And now Sir I bid you adieu, it is not probable that you will hear further from me, as I wish henceforward to bear my misfortunes with fortitude and patience." I must bear them in silence too. A word of advice at parting—your opponent of the Courier, who amongst other curious matter, reproves you with so much simplicity for not having sold *yourself* to the Government, has nevertheless said a few words worth remembering, when lecturing, you on the subject of transmission * El fas est, ab hoste doceri; and I hope for the sake of the public as well as for your own, that you will always keep in mind the comprehensive meaning of that word, I beg you to accept my best wishes and remain.

Sir,—
Your most Obedient Servant
CHIRURGICUS.

*Bombay.*

* The meaning of the word "transmission" in the Vocabulary of the Castle of Bombay is "the Shipping to England, at 24 hour notice, (not a Bale of Cotton but,) a British subject, Via Calcutta, and China.

## Exchange &c.

On London, .....at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal,.....at 30 days sight, 107. per 0 | 0
Madras, .....at 30 days sight, par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 | 0 Siccas.
Unremittable do. 106 do. per 0 | 0 do
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 B'by, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars.....100 per 220 B'by Rs.
German Crowns.....100 per 212½ Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London .....Per Ton. £ 1 | 10
China..... Per Candy, Nominal.

# THE GAZETTE.

## BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH MAY, 1829.

The H. C. Ship BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Captain Glasspoole from England the 11th January came in yesterday. The following is a List of her pasgengers.

Lieut. Col. Strover, Mrs. Harriet Strover, Major W. G. White, Mrs. White and Infant Daughter Louisa, Mr Robt. Finlay, Mr. Crawford Mc.Leod, Mrs. Mc.Leod, Mr. F. W. Jones, writer, Mr. A. N. Campbell, writer, Cadets, R. N. McIntosh, A, B. Rathbornd, H. Rudd, Edwin Hall, and John C. Wright Mr. W. Fell, Arther Whithavon, and W. E. L. Campbell, Midshipmen Bombay Marine.

By this Ship we are sorry to say we have received no addition to our Files of Papers.

Home affairs still retain an undecided aspect. We still are of opinion though that liberality is making rapid advancement. The illiberals seem more noisy than dangerous. Whether viewed in point of numbers or intellect we are decidedly of opinion they are in a minority, yet it would almost appear they are able to paralize the good intentions of the PREMIER. We heartily pray he may prove himself at the meeting of Parliament deserving of that strait forward decided character, those who now seek to overawe him were not long ago so vociferous in praising him for. The measure of Catholic Emancipation once carried, its propriety would never be canvassed, the Brunswickers might growl a little, but that would be all, things would soon go on as smoothly as ever; whille every delay to it but the more excites the whole empire, and exasperates a nation belonging to it. The deduction from this is clear.

There will be found in our Columns of to day the Resolutions of a meeting of East Indians at Futtehgurh on the subject of providing for the increasing numbers of their class. We expressed our regret last week at not having leisure to make any observations on the subject, however we are now far from being sorry on that account, since the delay has enabled us to lay before our readers another letter from our correspondent "ANON" shewing the feasibility of the adoption of such a plan at this Presidency, and pointing out an advantageous spot for its commencement. Funds however seem wanting; but surely a little exertion on the part of INDO-BRITONS, and a subscription among themselves would not fail to prove an inducement to many to come forward with assistance. The Government might be looked to by them with certainty for encouragement and support, since granting them would be promoting those plans in favor of INDO-BRITONS, it has already commenced.

## MADRAS.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

MAY 6*th*, 1829.

*Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.*

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs....30 *Prem.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 28 *Premium*

*Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.*

At the Rate of Subscription viz.

350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees .2 *Do.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.. Par

*Five per Cent.*

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th August; 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 2. *Pre*

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 5th—Ship Cavendish Bentinck, Captain H. Potter, from Bombay 16th, Mangalore 20th, Cochin 23d April, and Colombo 1st May.

— 8th —Ship Sir John Rae Reid, Captain A. Haig, from Trincomallie the 5th May.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 4th—Brig Hope, Captain J. H. Dennison for Corringa and Vizagapatam.

— Do. —Brig Roberts, Captain J. D. Frietas, for Chittagong.

— 7th —Ship Simpson, Capt. T. J. Warren, to Pondicherry and Mauritius.

— Do. —Brig Bucephalus, Capt. M. F. Crisp, for Moulmein.

### LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

Ship Kusrovie, Captain J. A. Edwin.
Ship Cavendish Bentinck, Captain H. Potter.
Ship La Clarisse, Capt. Rauffois,
Ship Sir John Rae Reid, Captain A. Haig.
Bark Mary Ann, Captain W. Spottiswoode.
Bark Lady Munro, Captain J. Aiken
Brig Dolphin, Capt. J. J. Tareau.
Brig Ann, Captain G. N. Aveling.
Brig Margaret, Captain A. Lambert.
Brig Catherine, Captain G. R. Hodson.
Schooner Minerva, Captain J. Lyons.

### *DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.*

BIRTHS,

None.—

MARRIAGES.

None.—

DEATHS.

On the 18th April, at Pundigul, on the right bank of the Kistnah, in the 27th year of his age, Lieutenant John Pinchard, of the Horse Artillery.

## CALCUTTA.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| BUY. | APRIL 29, 1829. | SELL. |
|---|---|---|
| 25 8 | Remittable Loan, (Prem.).... | 24 8 Prem |
| Disct. 1 4 | Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct. | 1 12 Dis. |
| Dis. 0 6 | New ditto Disct .. ..... | 0 10 } Dis. |
| 5900 0 | Bank of Bengal Share .... | 5700 0 } |

### RATE OF EXCHANGE.

| BUY.] | CALCUTTA. | [SELL. |
|---|---|---|
| 1.1 0½ | On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs | 1.1 a 2.0 |
| Bombay 30 Days | ditto per 100 Bombay Rs.... | 98 0 |
| Madras ditto Sa. | Rs. per 100 Madras Rs. | 91 0 a 92 0 |

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Discount on Private Bills .... .... .... .... | 8 0 |
| Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills | 4 0 |
| Interest on Loans on Deposit..... .... .. | 7 0 |

### COURSE OF EXCHANGE

| BUY. | CALCUTTA. | SELL |
|---|---|---|
| 1 10½ | On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R... | 1. 11 |

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 29.—Brig Neilson, Thomas Laughton, from Isle of France 27th March.

30. The American Ship Georgian, John Land, from Philadelphia 15th January.

May 1st.—The American Brig Smyrna, Wm. Henry, from Lima 3rd January, Sandwich Island, and Singapore 3rd April.

VESSEL SPOKEN WITH.

The Georgian spoke the H. C. Ship Lady Melville from England the 15th January. off Point Palmiras at 2 A. M. yesterday.

REMARKS.

The homeward bound Ship Coromandel, Captain Boyes, anchored in the Madras Roads on the 21st instant, also the Mary Anne, Captain Spotiswood, from Torbay the 27th December.

The Smyrna came into the river in company with the H. C. Ship Bridgewater, from London, 55 passengers.

VESSEL EXPECTED TO SAIL.

May 1st.—The Brig Johannah, J. Rively, for Amherst, in 5 or 6 days.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 1st.—The English Ship Helen, G. Langley, for Bombay.

### *DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.*

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 28th April, Mrs. R. Hollow, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Cawnpore, by Special License, on the 20th April, by the Reverend Edward White, Charles Campbell, Esq. Lieutenant and Adjutant 42d Regiment Native Infantry, to Caroline Charlotte, the eldest Daughter of James Wemyss, Esq. of the Civil Service.

At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, on Thursday, the 30th April, by the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, the Honorable John C. Erskine, of the Bengal Civil Service, second son of Lord Erskine, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late John Martin, Esq. Tyrone-Ireland.

DEATHS.

At Moorshedabad, on the 7th April, Mrs. H. V. Hathorn.

At Hydrabad, on the night of the 11th April, Mrs Mary Arrow, relict of the late Captain James Arrow, of the Bengal Army.

At Futtyghur, on the 15th April, William Morton Esq.

At Chandernagore, on the 18th April, Mrs. R. C. Churchward.

At Calcutta, on the night of Wednesday, the 29th April, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward George Mann, aged 13 days.

An Extra Report issued yesterday evening announced the arrival of the American Ship, *Georgian*, off town, John Land, from Philadelphia 15th January: she spoke the *Lady Melville*, from England, the 15th January, off Point Palmyras, at 2 A. M. on Wednesday. The Report states, that the homeward bound Ship *Coromandel*, Boyes, anchored in the Madras Roads on the 21st ultimo; also the *Mary Anne*, Spottiswood, from Torbay the 27th December,

We had anticipated that the Report of this morning would have announced the *Lady Melville's* arrival at Saugor. but we are disappointed; it announces however, the *Smyrna*, from Lima which spoke the *Bridgewater* the ship that sailed in company with the *Lady Melville*, in the eastern channel. The *Bridgewater* had on board 55 passengers. The *Irrawaddy* Steamer, left town at day light to proceed down to these ships and will probably bring up many of the passengers. The mails of the *Bridgewater* at least, we should hope might have been dispatched this morning by a dawk boat and in that case we may expect to receive them this evening. The *Lady Melville* was spoken off Point Palmyras which is near 80 miles from the situation in which the *Bridgewater* was hailed and the first named ship was not then in sight, so that the *Bridgwater* was a head of her and would be in first; indeed, we should suppose, with the strong winds which have prevailed, that she must have reached Saugor this morning or last night.

*Bengal Hurkaru, May* 1.

### EAST INDIAN COLONIZATION FUND.

Modified Resolutions of a convened Meeting held at Futtehgurh, on the 8th of January, 1829.

*Present*:—MESSRS. I. NICTERLEIN, C. I. COLES, P. REID, R. L. C. MACCUTCHAN, M. H. HENNESSEY, L. HARVEY, R. A. LINDSAY, R. DESBROSSES, P. B. REID, A NONIS, W. T. JENNINGS, M. ANTHONY, and R. BLAKE.

MR. P. REID being elected CHAIRMAN, after considerable discussion and explanation, the following RESOLUTIONS were unanimously agreed to and passed:—

RESOLUTION 1ST.—That this Meeting, duly impressed with the necessity of devising some means for affording employment to the rising generation of East Indians, in-as-much as from their rapidly increasing numbers the Public and other offices cannot be expected to provide but for a very few, comparatively, have resolved to exert their best endeavours to promote Colonization by East Indians, on the general principles of the Plan propounded in MR. C. A. Fenwick's lately published Pamphlet.

2D.—That a Fund denominated *THE EAST INDIAN COLONIZATION FUND* be instituted, by soliciting Contributions from East Indians, as well as from their European and Native well-wishers.

3D.—That all Property, of whatever kind, originated by the 2d Resolution, or in any other manner, be vested in the names of the Committee of Management for the time being (hereinafter provided for) or of such of them as may not by Law be debarred holding Lands beyond the Suburbs of Calcutta, but to be considered as a sacred Trust confided to their management, for the exclusive objects of ameliorating the condition, and promoting the best interests of the East Indian Community, primarily, by Agricultural Pursuits, and secondarily, by Mechanical Arts, Manufactures, Trades and Commerce.

4TH.—That the affairs of the Fund be conducted by a Committee of Management consisting of five Members, including a Corresponding Member and Secretary, to be chosen Annually; any three of whom may form a quorum for the transaction of business.

5TH.—That the following Gentlemen be nominated to act as Committee of Management for the ensuing Year, viz: MESSRS. P. REID, R. L. C. MACCUTCHAN, M. H. HENNESSEY, C. I COLES, and R. A. LINDSAY.

6TH.—That MR. P. REID be nominated Corresponding Member and Secretary of the Committee of Management for the ensuing Year.

7TH.—That MESSRS. BUSH, PECKARD AND Co. of Futehgurh be nominated Treasurers to the Fund.

8TH.—That this Meeting considering general co-operation and unanimity essentially desirable in promoting Colonization by East Indians, as well in the Metropolis of British India as in every subordinate Town and Station, Resolved that the Committee of Management open a communication with the opulent, influential and respectable part of the East Indian Community, and their European and Native well-wishers, with a view to move them to raise funds, wherever such may be practicable. for the general cause.

9TH.—That the Ceded and Conquered Provinces affording ample and encouraging prospects for the possession of Lands, the attention of the Committee be particularly directed to procure Lands, from time to time, according to the extent of the means placed under their management, on the various Tenures of *Bye Ruhun, Kutkunna, Begahtee and Butwye.*

10TH.—That as soon as the Fund admits, Famil[illegible] and Individuals be invited to undertake the wo[illegible] Colonization, as actual Farmers, on a Monthl[illegible] sistence Allowance of Forty Rupees for each [illegible] rence in all cases to be given to families) Colo[illegible] the Apprentices and Cattle to be supplied [illegible] one Year: after which period it may be [illegible] expected that they will be enabled to su[illegible]

ves, Apprentices and Cattle from the fruits of their industry.—Besides the subsistence Allowance, each Colonist to be supplied with the following, at the expense, in the first instance, of the Fund, viz:

A dwelling House with out-Offices.
100 Beegahs of arable Land, free of Rent one year.
3 pairs of Plough and Well-Bullocks.
50 Rupees in Money, for the provision of Implements of Husbandry, Cattle, Poultry, &c.
AND
6 Male Apprentices:—
ALSO
2 Female Apprentices; if the Colonist be a married Man.

The proprietary right in the Lands, Buildings and Cattle furnished to the Colonists, to remain and continue with the Committee of Management, as provided for in Resolution 3d, until the same be purchased and paid for by the Colonists.*

11TH.—That the CALCUTTA APPRENTICING SOCIETY be solicited to co-operate in the objects of the Fund, and to provide and send up to Futtehgurh twenty Male Apprentices without delay, in the first instance, to be placed at the disposal of the Committee of Management; and such a further number from time to time, both Males and Females, as may be deemed expedient to apply for.

12TH.—That all persons contributing at one payment the Sum of Rupees 200—and upwards, be considered Members of the Fund, and entitled to vote, if present, at General and Special Meetings.

13TH.—That an Annual General Meeting shall be held at Futtehgurh on the 5th of January (or 6th, if the 5th fall on a Sunday) for the purposes of inspecting the Accounts of the Fund and Proceedings of the Committee, of determining on measures that may be suggested for the future guidance of the Committee, and of nominating a Committee of Management for the ensuing year. Special Meetings may be convened at any time at the requisition of two or more of the Committee, or of the Members of the Fund, previous notice of one Month, and the substance of the matters to be decided on, being given.

14TH.—That no vacancies, whether in the Committee of Management, in the Office of Corresponding Member and Setretary, or that of Treasurers, shall be filled up without the general consent of the Members of the Fund or a majority of their Votes obtained in writing, or at a Meeting convened for that purpose.

15TH.—That a Copy of the proceedings of the Meetings of the 5th Instant, and this-day, be forwarded to Government, through the proper channel, for their information; and that their patronage and protection to the objects of the Fund be solicited.

16TH.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to MR. P. REID, for his praiseworthy exertions for the welfare of the East India Community.

17TH.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to MR. MACCUTCHAN, for the use of his House on the occasion of the two meetings.

---

*We beg respectfully to submit the foregoing to the benevolent and philanthropic consideration of the Public in general, and earnestly solicit voluntary Contribution towards the establishment of a Fund, having for its object the amelioration of the condition of a growing Nation, whose case, if it ever excited commisseration, will likely now do more so, from the lately formed Financial Committees of Retrenchment, and the important changes in the Revenual and Judicial Administration of the Country by Commissioners, which must of necessity throw very many out of employment, and place many on considerably reduced Allowances.*

*We take this opportunity of soliciting the cordial co-operation as well of the East Indian Community, as of their European and Native well-wishers, in uniting their support and assistance with our humble exertions for raising the funds required to promote the objects proposed; while we beg to assure them, that we shall be happy to co operate with similar Associations that may be formed at Calcutta, or any other place, for the general cause.*

*We feel much pleasure in subjoining, for general information, an Extract of a letter from the Secretary to Government in the General Department under date the 30th Ultimo, approving of the Association, for whom we have the honor to act as Committee of Management of the East Indian Colonization Fund, viz;*

*"In reply I am directed to state, that the Governor General in Council, sees no objection to the Establishment of the Association, but on the contrary, looks upon the objects to be attained as very laudable, and deserving of encouragement."*

*Contributions will be thankfully received, at Futtehgurh, by either of the undersigned, as also by Messrs. Burh, Pickard and Co.—and by such Agents in Calcutta, and elsewhere, as shall be hereafter notified:*

PATRICK REID.
R. L. C. MACCUTCHAN.
M. H. HENNESSEY.
C. J. COLES.
R. A. LINDSAY.

*Futtehgurh, 28th February, 1829.*

---

* Estimate of the expense of ten Colonists to be incurred for one year:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rent of 1,000 Beegahs of Ground, at Rs. 1—4 As..... | 1,250 | „ „ |
| Subsistence Allowance, at Rs. 400 per Month, | 4,800 | „ „ |
| | 6,050 | „ „ |
| 10 Dwelling Houses with Mud Walls, and out Offices, at 100 ..... | 1,000 | „ „ |
| 30 pairs of Bullocks, at 25 | 750 | „ „ |
| Allowance in Money, for Implements of husbandry, Cattle, Poultry, &c.,..... | 500 | „ „ |
| Expense of 60 Apprentices from Calcutta to Futtehgurh,..... | 900 | „ „ |
| | 3,150 | „ „ |
| TOTAL,—Rupees .. | 9,200 | „ „ |

of which sum the 10 Colonists must engage to repay Rupees 3,150—(for Houses, Bullocks, Implements of Husbandry, Cattle, Poultry, &c. and expense of Apprentices from Calcutta) or Rupees 315 each Colonist, in two or three Instalments after the first year:—and engage also to pay Ground Rent, at a fair valuation, after the first year, for all Lands they may wish to retain for Cultivation appertaining to the Fund.

*Bengal Hurkaru, April 21.*

# English Extracts.

## THE TIMES.—DEC. 26.

We need hardly point attention to a document which will force itself on the minds of our readers, and which, however variously regarded in some respects, will by all be considered with deep and anxious interest. We allude to a letter from the Duke of WELLINGTON, addressed to Dr. CURTIS, Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland in reply to one from that ecclesiastic inquiring, we presume, what might be his Grace's intentions relative to Catholic emancipation.

The Duke's letter is that of an honest man; but there is in one passage, a carelessness of expression, which, if his language were construed literally, would present a strange and even ludicrous contradiction.

His Grace wishes "to bury the subject "*in oblivion* for a short time, but to spend "that time in a diligent consideration of its "difficulties?" which is pretty much as if the Duke had said some 18 years ago, I will "bury in oblivion that MASSENA with the "French army is before me, and I will take "the opportunity of forgetting him, to consider "diligently how I shall beat him." But we will not press in this literal manner upon words which may possibly conceal a less objectionable meaning.

The intention may have been to express a wish that the question might not be openly and violently agitated,—that men might drop it as an argument of popular debate, and take it up as one of calm and deliberative consideration, in which case the Duke does not despair of seeing a satisfactory remedy. The furious partisans, we lament to say, have so far succeeded, as to raise obstacles unconnected with the merits of the question, sufficient to alarm the Duke of WELLINGTON's imagination; though if his Grace's civil courage bore any just ratio to his decision in the field, we know he would at once dispose of the "difficulties" created by faction. In the mean time, it argues no distinct conception of the bearing of Catholic exclusion upon the empire, to meditate the possibility of such a grievance ever ceasing to disturb men's minds but on its absolute and permanent removal.

## *IRELAND.*

### PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

DUBLIN, DEC. 23.

The Marquis of Anglesey has given great satisfaction by certain legal appointments which he has recently made. You are aware that a great part of the litigation, particularly amongst the poor in Ireland, is managed at the quarter sessions, and that a barrister, of six years, standing at least, presides on the bench. It is a good plan, and if the barrister were unobjectionable in point of politics, would, no doubt, serve to correct the tendencies of the magistracy, which you need not be told lean rather against them in favour of the people. Until Lord Wellesley's time, the Assistant Barrister was selected without a single exception from the ascendancy part of the bar. During the Administration of his Lordship, some change took place, and two Catholics were, for the first time, appointed to this really important office. Three vacancies have just occurred, and no little anxiety was felt as to the names of those who should be appointed to fill them. They were declared yesterday, and the satisfaction of the Liberal party was unfounded, when they learned that the appointments fell on Messrs. CURRAN, TICKELL, and NUNN, three Liberals, and gentlemen of very competent talents and acquirements.

The following copy of an important letter, as I think you will deem it, from the Duke of Wellington to Dr. Curtis, Catholic Primate of Ireland, will prove interesting at this period to the people of England. I should acquaint you that a long intimacy has subsisted between his Grace and the Catholic Archbishop. The latter was Rector of the University of Salamanca when the Duke fought the memorable battle at that place, and it is understood rendered very important services to the army, from his great influence in the city and its vicinity:—

LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO DR. CURTIS, CATHOLIC PRIMATE OF IRELAD.

"My dear Sir,—I have received your letter of the 4th instant, and I assure you that you do me justice in believing that I am sincerely anxious to witness the settlement of the Roman Catholic question, which, by benefitting the state would confer a benefit on every individual belonging to it. But I confess that I see no prospect of such a settlement. Party has been mixed up with the consideration of the question to such a degree, and such violence pervades every discussion of it, that it is impossible to expect to prevail upon men to consider it dispassionately. If we could bury it in oblivion for a short time, and employ that time diligently in the consideration of its difficulties on all sides (for they are very great), I should not despair of seeing a satisfactory remedy, Believe me, my dear Sir, ever your most faithful humble servant.

"London Dec. 11. "WELLINGTON"

## THE TIMES.—JAN. 1.

### MONEY-MARKET *and* CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday Evening.

No intelligence has yet been gained of Rowland Stephenson, whose disgracefull affair continues to be the subject of almost exclusive attention in the city. A warrant to apprehend him has, at length, it now certainly appears, been granted by the Lord Mayor, but after so much time has been lost, it will probably be of little avail. The belief, however, which existed on monday, that he is still in this country, begins to revive, especially as it is known that no vessel has sailed for the United States since Monday, and it is thought unlikely that he would venture to proceed to any other country.

It seems that the particular case on which the Committee of the Stock Exchange met yesterday, related to a sale of 5,000*l.* Exchequer-bills made for Stephenson by one broker to another, about a fortnight ago. The purchaser of the bills finding himself, in consequence of the events which have been recently disclosed, unexpectedly the holder of property obtained by fraudulent means, became exceedingly anxious to get well rid of his charge. He therefore urged the broker who had sold them for Stephenson, to take the bills back, and restore to him his money, which the other refused, having duly paid the money into the banking-house, and having nothing further to do, in fact, as a broker, with the transaction. The holder of the bills, therefore, applied to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, as the protectors of his rights as a member of the house, for advice in what manner he ought to act under the circumstances. It is conceived that the bills having come into his possession in a way perfectly fair and regular, when no suspicion could possibly have entered his mind of the fraud that has been practised, his right to the bills is not at all disturbed by what has since been disclosed. In this opinion some of the brokers have expressed so much confidence, that they have offered to become purchasers of the bills if they are put up for sale, and it is said accordingly to be the intention of the holder to dispose of them in the open market, taking a record, on the part of a sworn broker, of the transaction.

It supposed that this 5,000*l.* in exchequer-bills does not constitute the whole of those securities originally in the custody of Stephenson's house, but now held by members of the Stock Exchange. A notice was put up in the Stock Exchange this afternoon, on the part of the London Life Association, warning any persons from purchasing the bills belonging to them, which have been abstracted from the house of Stephenson and Co., and giving the dates and numbers of the whole of them. Several of them were discovered, soon after the notice was put up, to have recently changed hands, and great dismay consequently arose among the jobbers of the Exchequer Bill market. Orders were sent to stop the checks given in payment, and offers were made to return the bills to those who sold them. In short, this unhappy business seems to beget endless confusion in every quarter.

As investigations proceed into the affairs of Remington and Co., new discoveries are said to be made tending further to criminate Stephenson. In this respect there is probably some exageration, nor is it right, without more certainty, to adopt some of the stories in circulation. It is pretty generally believed, that a large transfer of stock has recently been made by him under a power of attorney, the proceeds from which have never been paid to the rightful owners. The sum is stated at 40,000*l.* New 4 per Cents.; and another transfer of 200*l.* per annum in Long Annuities is said to have taken place under similar circumstances.

Is was expected that the house of Remington and Co. would have been in the list of bankrupts in last night's *Gazette*, but owing to the absence of the Lord Chancellor from town, it is postponed till Friday. From a statement in one of the evening papers, it would appear, that the stoppage of the house on Saturday last was, after all, brought on by a mere accident. It is therein affirmed, and we believe correctly that "the payments might have continued during the whole of Saturday; but on a draught being drawn by Mr. Remington on the bank of England, for which there were not sufficient assets, the partners, taking into consideration their other difficulties, determined to stop payment immediately. According to the practice at the bank, a check is refused if the amount held in deposit is at all overdrawn, and therefore Messrs. Remington and Co. might still have had a considerable balance there, though not enough to cover the check they had sent.

The loss of the London Life Association is greater than was at first supposed, as, independently of the 39,000*l* Exchequer bills taken away by Stephenson, the association had a balance of cash in the house amounting to 12,000*l.* The sum had been placed there to answer some payments arising from policies on the life of Sir Henry Torrens, for which checks were drawn on Friday, but, by some negligence of the holders, not having been presented, the whole has been lost, at least until dividends have been declared on the property remaining to the house after the wreck it has sustained.

This failure has not as yet affected the credit of any of the remaining bankers, nor does it appear to have produced any run upon them. The case is in fact so atrocious, and, taking it in all its bearings, of such rare occurrence, that it is impossible to suppose a paralel to it can exsist in any other house. Its effect, however, must be severely felt by the whole body in altering the unlimited state of confidence reposed in them by their friends. They all feel it, too, more or less, as a stain on them, and exhibit a dejected and downcast appearance.

Money has been more scarce to-day than in the preceding part of the week, and the applications for discounts at the Bank of England have been unusually numerous. The funds, however, looked favourably in the early part of the day, but there was a decline of ¼ per cent. in Consols at the close of business, when the price for the account was 87½ to⅝. Exchequer-bills and India bonds remain steady. The foreign market has been occupied by the settlement of the account, and the scarcity of money was felt there more than among the dealers in English stock. The whole of the transactions there were on a very confined scale, and the prices, considering the difficulty for money, were tolerably well maintained.

---

A paragraph has been circulated through the newspaper, stating Lord Liverpool's property amounts to above 700,000*l.*; and insinuating that this large sum was, in a great part, derived from his official profits. It would be a singular thing, indeed, that such should be the case, when we consider the scanty salaries (as compared with the expense which custom and society impose upon them) prudently allowed to our public men. The fact is, Lord Liverpool has left behind him 130,000*l.*, 100,000*l.* of which was bequeathed him by his father. Thirty thousand pounds is therefore the result of more than 30 years public life, and 15 years premiership. To the honour of the Duke of Wellington it must be told, that he has accepted the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, merely that he might give Walmer Castle (the only advantage of the situation, as the salary has been abolished) to the Dowager Countess of Liverpool during his Grace's life—*Evening paper.*

## MORNING HERALD.—JAN. 3.

Our City article of yesterday mentioned that "*great complaints are made of the scarcity of money, and it is said that the Bank has been very close in its discounts.*"—Money is likely enough to be scarce when gold is leaving the country in order to pay for grain imported, or if it be sent for Russian, French, and Turkish war purposes. As to the Bank being shy of discounting, we do not wonder at it. Our wonder, some time since, was that it should discount at the rate of four per cent. when the common-rate paper was five per cent.; and even at that rate, it was not easy to get common-rate paper discounted. But what a temptation the Bank has held out to bankers to discount common rate paper! The customers of the bankers, for the most part, are shopkeepers or wholesale traders. It is pretty well known that both the latter classes are in continual want of discounts. The greater part of them would give more than five per cent. for the discounting of the bills they take in the course of their trade. Here was the temptation to the bankers. Their customers apply to them to discount bills at five per cent. The bankers know that, by putting their name to such bills, and sending them to the Bank of England, they could get them discounted at four per cent. Here was the temptation of one per cent. profit, and for merely putting their name to the back of a bit of paper. Also, the bill-brokers would, a short time since, discount bills, with bankers' name to them, at 2½ per cent. Here was another temptation to a banker to discount his customers' bills at five per cent., when a bill-broker would discount them at 2½. We should think, from these two causes, that paper must have been greatly multiplied. But the time comes when payment must ensue on the part of the shopkeepers and wholesale traders. If they, or their customers, fail in honouring such bills, of course the banker must fail, provided he has carried on such traffic beyond his means. We do not think it good policy, on the part of the Bank of England, to discount bills under what may be called the fair market price of interest for the common run of bills, because it holds out an encouragement to the extra creation of paper and such paper is sure to come to a blow-up.

---

It is reported that the interset taken in the case of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, by his brother officers, owing to their own liability to find themselves under similar circumstances, has led them to inquire into the cause of his recall from the Mediterranean command; and that the general opinion is, that the gallant Admiral acted in strict conformity with the spirit of the orders which he is charged with having misconceived, although his brother officers and the public had certainly been impressed with a belief that he had not understood his instructions. The disclosure of documents would, it is said, prove the injustice with which Sir Edward Codrington has been treated; but it seems that he is keeping out of the way of giving them publicity in order to afford Ministers an opprtunity of doing what is right, now that they must be fully apprized of all the circumstances touching the line of conduct he pursued. Sir Pulteney Malcolm seems to have

(*Continued in the Second Sheet*)

BAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, NO. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOS. RIGBY*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

tlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20TH, 1829.

*( Continued from the Gazette.)*

found that the best line of conduct he could pursue was that adopted by his predecessor, but this does not appear to be conidered a fault in *him.—Plymouth Journal.*

## WINDSOR—FRIDAY.

His Majesty's distinguished visiters still continue to reside at the Castle, daily dining and passing the evening with him. On Wednesday the Earl of Roden joined the Royal party.

This day the following personages took an airing in the Great Park, leaving the Castle at two o'clock—the Ladies in his Majesty's phaetons, and the Noblemen and Gentleman chiefly on horseback. Prince and Princess Lieven, Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Dorset, Viscount and Viscountess Granville, Earl and Countess Cowper, Earl of Dudley, Mr. and Lady G. Ellis, Lord Fordwick, Lady E. Cowper, Lord Melbourne, Sir Frederick Lamb, Earl of Chesterfield, Lord and Lady Strathaven, Lord and Lady Mountcharles, Sir Edmund Nagle, Sir Andrew Barnard, Sir Frederick Watson, &c. The whole of the party returned to the Castle at five o'clock, and had the honour of dining and passing the evening with his Majesty. The King's private band was in attendance, and played during the evening.

Yesterday the Earl of Roden left the Castle for his residence in town.

## COURT CIRCULAR.

A Meeting of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt was held yesterday at the Treasury. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, were among those present.

Despatches were brought by a King's Messenger, on Thursday night, from the Right Hon. Stratford Canning, for the Earl of Aberdeen; and also from Sir Frederick Adam, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, for Sir George Murray.

Viscount Melville and Sir George Murray had a conference, yesterday afternoon, with the Earl of Aberdeen, at the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Remington (one of the partners of Mr. Rowland Stephenson) had a long conference yesterday, at the Home Office, with one of the Under Secretaries of the Department, and with the Chief Magistrate of Police.

Mr. Secretary and Mrs. Peel left town yesterday morning, for Brighton.

The Earl of Clanwilliam transacted business, yesterday, with the Earl of Aberdeen, at the Foreign Office, Downing-street.

Earl Spencer experienced a dangerous attack of illness during the present week, while staying at his seat, Althorp Park, Northamptonshire. Sir Henry Halford was sent for express. Sir Henry left town to attend his Lordship, and remained at Althorp till all danger from the attack had subsided, when Sir Henry returned to town.

## THE TIMES.—JAN. 3,

The letter of our Dublin correspondent makes mention of an outrage upon a gentleman Derry, which through the accident of agun's burning priming, balked the purpose of the ruffian who levelled it, and saved his intended victim from a violent death. The villainand his associates appear to have been Orangemen and *Yeoman*; and to have turned against the KING'S peaceable subjects the arems which had been distributed for their defence—a crime, unhappily, not new to the north of Ireland.

The sedative effect attributed by our correspondent of the Duke of WILLINTON'S letter arises naturally from its ambiguous character. His Grace's wishes are placed on one side, his anticipations on the other. The Catholics are encouraged by his anxiety to witness a settlement,—the Orangmen assuaged by his hopelessness of effecting one.

This state of things may last until the meeting of Parliament; but it must then be succeeded by another, the moulding principle of which will be His MAJESTY'S speech from the throne. That all specific reference to Ireland should be omitted in that speech, is a supposition too disgraceful to the Minister to be entertained for a moment. But if a general reference to Ireland be not enough, neither will a specific one to her peace, her turbulence, her factions, her church, her commerce, her barren bogs, her public works, her landlord and tenant, her 40*s.* freeholds, or her want of a system of poor laws,—multiply by an hundred the list of particular defects, or of partial improvements in her condition,—and the people will cry out with one voice—"But what more?" "What about emancipation? Nothing?!" Then His MAJESTY'S Ministers would have done better to leave out the name of Ireland altogether. Omit Ireland in the speech, and the Minister is only disgraced by fancying that when he shrouds the great question in official silence, he "buries it in" popular "oblivion." He is no worse than silly if he assumes that a question of such gigantic sinew as this can be flung by, and dragged forth again at pleasure. No opiate—no philter from St. Jame's or Whitehall, can suspend for one hour the animation of the Irish heart, if it be once guessed at, that by the old artifice of *silence* the old system of shuffling and of indefinite postponement is contemplated. The Duke of WELLINGTON, therefore, if he has such a project in preparation, will fail; and will be laughed at here, and will continue to be tormented by the Irish,—a rude experience for that Minister who in his proper sphere of action was apt to inflict more torment than he suffered, and to keep uninterruptedly the laugh on his side. We can hardly conceive, therefore, that the Duke of WILLINGTON will sneak out of a discourse upon the great concerns of the empire, in a way so childish and dishonourable. But if not mean enough to skulk from the trial, still less can he be wild enough to palter with the national sensibility by obtruding a series of minor questions upon the people, as substitutes for that single and vast one which is the end of all their cravings.

To talk of waste lands, or even poor laws now, while emancipation remains unsettled, would be to tell Ireland, "I will not *delay* emancipation, but I "will not *never* grant it" and you must content yourselves to all eternity with eating panper bread at the mercy of overseers, and digging doled-out-bog, which in 20 short years will be found insufficient for the act-of-Parliament labourers and their children. It is difficult to conceive the desperatien of Ireland at such an attempt to mystify her. Whatever may be meditated for the improvement a general eqnality of civil rights to the layman of all churches must take precedence of every other. The fever must be calmed before a nutritious regimen can be instituted. Subsidiary measures to emancipation must, indeed, be resorted to; but they are subsequent in order as well as supplementary in their nature. They may hereafter be sustenance—they would be venom now.

We do not choose to risk an opinion whether the Duke of WELLINGTON will act more bravely when the clarion of the constitution sound on the 5th of February than his professed friends inform us that he is prepared to do; but this opinion we shall not disguise—namely, that with sentiments directly opposite to those of Lord LIVERPOOL and Lord ELDON, and precisely conformable to those of Mr. CANNING, the Duke of WELLINGTON, having Mr. CANNING'S views towards emancipation, and ten times Mr. CANNING'S power to realise them, will incur more just blame than any Minister that ever existed, if he leaves this noble cause to swell his successor's triumph.

The Duke of WELLINGTON. has been often quoted with the well-know declaration that he "would "be worse than mad to accept the office of Prime Minister." But this is perhaps hard upon the Duke. He had then separated himself from Mr. CANNING, because, as he assured the country, he differed with that Right Hon. Gentleman on the Catholic question. It was then that the Duke of WELLINTON, with natural modesty, so far distrusted his own understanding as to shrink with terror (he being an anti-Catholic) from the task which he has since undertaken under a becoming confidence in his own *improved* wisdom, the outward and visible sign of which, ripened intellect, so far as the bulk of mankind can judge, stands attested, if by no other evidence by his accession to the cause of emancipation.

## THE TIMES.—JAN. 5

## *IRELAND.*

### LETTER FROM THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY TO DR. CURTIS.

(From the *Dublin Morning Register* of Thursday.)

We call the attention of the country to one of the most important documents which has ever been published, in relation to the great subject which, beyond any other, involves the interest, and agitates the passions of the Irish people. The letter of the Duke of Wellington has been followed by a commentary upon the views and sentiments which are expressed in it, which is equally remarkable. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland stands forward as the annotator upon the compositions of the Prime Minister. Lord Aglesey has addressed a letter to Dr. Curtis. The head of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy has thus been selected as the medium of commnication with the empire by the Chief Minister and the representative of the Sovereign. The Marquis of Anglesey has, by his solemn expression, of his opinions, conferred an obligation upon Ireland. The spirit of political wisdom which pervades what may be regarded as an instruction to the Government, and an injunction to the nation, is combined with a generosity of feeling, and chivalrous devotion to the interest of this country, which give him a lasting title to the affections of the Irish people. Whether he shall long abide amongst us, or shall speedily depart from Ireland, let him be assured that he has won the hearts of seven millions of its inhabitants, and that, by adopting a course in which the magnanimity of his character and the soundness of his views are equally demonstrated, he has acquired, not a fleeting and transitory popularity, but that lasting and indisputable fame, which, in the estimate of the wise and good, constitutes a genuine renown.

The letter contains matter which is divisible into three heads. He commences with an unequivocal declaration of his deep sense of the necessity of doing justice to Ireland. It proceeds to advert to the opinions and to the situation of the Duke of Wellington; and it concludes with an exhortation to the Catholic body, which if ever advice derived authority from a clear judgment and a pure heart, cannot fail to make a profound impression upon those by whom it will be as gratefully received as it is affectionately and sincerely delivered.

Lord Anglesey states that he conside s emancipation indispensable for the peace and prosperity of Ireland. Englishmen, do you want evidence in favour of doing us justice? We produce to you, as a witness in our behalf, a man who came amongst us with the pride of his haughty and the habits of his arbitary profession; but whom his natural justice and his instinctive magnanimity have converted into a devoted champion of Ireland.

Wellington, learn from an Englishman the feelings which you should entertain for the country to which you owe not only your birth but much of your renown,—learn also that the wrongs of 7,000,000 cannot be buried in oblivion. Rescue yourself by your measures from the infelicities of your phrase.

Catholics of Ireland (for to you we also address ourselves), remember the words of your faithful admonitor,—"The opposers of Catholic emancipation shall be disarmed by the patient forbearance, as well as by the unwearied perserverence, of its advocates." The best practical proof which you can give of your attachment to one who, beyond any other Lord Lieutenant, has obtained your lasting confidence, and secured your warmest regard, is to direct your proceedings by his guidance, and to control your emotions by his advice.

The following is a copy of the letter alluded to:—

"Phœnix-park, DEC, 23. 1828.

"Most Reverend Sir.—I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d, covering that which you received from the Duke of Wellington of the 11th instant, together with a copy of your answer to it.

"I thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me.

"Your letter gives me information upon a subject of the highest interest. I did not know the precise sentiments of the Duke of Wellington upon the present state of the Catholic question.

"Knowing it, I shall venture to offer my opinion upon the course that it behoves the Catholics to pursue.

"Perfectly convinced that the final and cordial settlement of this great question can alone give peace, harmony and prosperity to all classes of His Majesty's subjects in this kingdom, I must acknowledge my disappointment on learning that there is no prospect of its being effected during the ensuing session of Parliament, I, howeter, derive some consolation from observing that his Grace is not wholly adverse to the measure; for if he can be induced to promote it, he, of all men, will have the greatest facility in carrying it into effect.

"If I am correct inthis opinion, it is obviously most important that the Duke of Willington, should be propitiated; that no obstacle that can by possibility be avoided be throwu in his way; that all personal and offensive insinuations should be suppressed; and that ample allowance should be made for the difficulties of his situation.

"Difficult it certainly is, for he has to overcome the very strong prejudices and the interested motives of many persons of the highest influence as well as to allay the real alarms of many of the more ignorant Protestants.

"I differ from the opinions of the Duke, that an attempt should be made to 'bury in oblivion' the question for a short time—first, because, the thing is utterly impossible; and next, because if the thing were possible, I fear that advantage might be taken of the pause, by representing it as a panic achieved by the late violent re-action, and by proclaiming that if the Goveanment at once and peremptorily decided against concession the Catholics would cease to agitate, and then all the miseries of the last years of Ireland will be to be re-acted

"What I do recommend is, that the measure should not be for a moment lost sight of;—that all anxiety should continue to be manifested;—that all constitutional (in contradistinction to mere legal) means should be resorted to, to forwad the cause;—but that, at the same time, the most patient forbearance, the most submissive obedience to the laws should be inculcated;—that no personal and offensive language should be held towards those who oppose the claims.

"Personality offers no advantage; it effects no good: on the contrary, it offends and confirms predisposed aversion. Let the Catholic trust to the justice of his cause—to the growing liberality of mankind. Unfortnnately he has lost some friends and fortified his enemies, within the last six months, by unmeasured and unnecessary violence. He will soonest recover from the present stagnation of his fortune, by showing more temper, and by trusting to the Legislature for redress.

"Brute force, he should be assured, can effect nothing. It is the Legislature that must decide this great question; and my greatest anxiety is that it should be met by the Parliament under the most favourable circumstances, and that opposers of Catholic emancipation shall be disarmed by the patient forbearance as well as by the unwearied perseverance of its advocates.

"My warm anxiety to promote the General interests of this country, is the motive that has induced me to give an opinion, and to offer advice. I have the honour, &c-

(Signed) "ANGLESEY."

"To the Most Rev. Dr. Curtis. &.

## THE TIMES.—JAN. 5.

We last night received letter and papers from Lisbon to the 24th ult., and earnestly solicit attention to the contents of the following communication from our Portuguese correspondent. We can scarcely trust ourselves with a full expression of our feelings on the occasion. Our countrymen are attacked and insulted in the streets of Lisbon; the subjects of the British Crown are seized and imprisoned in the most filthy dungeons in Europe, without a crime, and without a trial; our Government demands their release, after finding that no allegation could be established against them; the space of 30 days is allowed for granting the required reparation; and at the expiration of that term our power is defied and our honour is outraged, in addition to the contempt of our rights and the violation of our long-existing treaties! Though we cannot join in the suspicions of our correspondent respecting the views or conduct of our Ministers,—though we would even defend them more strenously than those who are called their friends against the calumny of entertaining any friendly feeling towards the usurper,—though we are convinced that an expression of one of them, which has given so much cause of offence, must have been an inadvertence, never intended to palliate the enormities or to concilliate the good will of the faction which now rules in Portugal,—still we must regret that on the alarming announcement of our Consul-General to the British residents in Lisbon, they must have looked in wain for the flag of a British man of war in the Tagus. But we have neither room nor inclination to enlarge on this painful subject. The following is our correspondent's letter.

"LISBON, DEC. 22.

"In this letter I have serious matter to record. The state of this population since Friday the 19th instant, has been and is still very alarming, being excited by the atrocious violence of gangs of Royal volunteers, who run about Lisbon insulting, beating, stabbing, and imprisoning at their option every one whom they dislike, and especially the English, or foreigners whom they mistake for English.

"For a fortnight past, the general indignation has made wonderful progress towards an explosion, in consequence of numberless printed proclamations, unmasking the monstrosity of the present usurpation, and calling on the people to throw off such a degrading and barbarous yoke. These appeals have proved effectual beyond expectation, for never was witnessed here such a bold and menacing disposition by all classes simultaneously, the very tools of despotism (the soldiers) included, as on last Friday, when, as if by enchantment, or by a mutual understanding, every one appeared determined to destroy the iron sceptre. It was thus most probably by some suggestion, circulated through all classes, that a general co-operation was exhibited for the immediate seizure of the Castle St. George our citadel, and for liberating all the prisoners in its dungeons, as well as in every other prison of Lisbon—for marching on the despot's abode of Queluz, to overpower him and his advisers—and for liberating his unfortunate sister the Princess Izabel Maria, our former Regent, to place her at the head of a Regency, to govern *ad interim* in the name of our beloved young Queen Mary II. The troops were excepted to join, and very properly too, for all but the officers joined in the common feeling of freedom and revenge. But, unfortunately, it was but late in the night or rather early on the Saturday morning, that the very numerous bodies of armed citizens and officers who have come out of their retreats, and who collected not only round the Castle St. George, but also in different points of this extensive city, that it was found out that there had been no other plan, no other combination than an instinct of indignation, and it was with broad day-light, and even so late as 10 and 11 o'clock of the morning, that some of the last groups separated to their homes, quite unmolested by the police gaurd, part of which shared the

honourable feeling of their fellow-citizens.

"The consequence, was that Government shared the alarm of its devoted tools on learning by the commanders of all the regiments of the garrison that they were contaminated and could no longer be relied on. The weakness of a wretched Government became from that moment visible to the least attentive observer: one evidence of it was, an order to the police to be moderate in their conduct, and civil to the people, on whatever occasions they might come in contact. However, the self-combined aggressors of the 19th inst., perceiving too late their error, thought of correcting it, and ever since they have been hard at work in forming a real and effective plan, calculated to fulfil their object. But to obtain the latter all the field officers must be first released from the chains in which they are thrown, in order to be able to head loyalty and lead it to access.

"It is confidently anticipated that this very night the plan of insurruction will begin to take effect, and on this account I regret the closing of the mail for England to-night at an early hour. Oporto and all other principal points of the provinces are waiting the signal given by Lisbon.

"The cause of the *Stanmer* sailing so early is said to be an understanding between your Government and that of Miguel. Appearances render this probable, though it is evident the Miguel and his Government return the favour and protection given them by your Ministers with contempt, and that they defy the power of the British empire. Facts are as follow:—Some 40 days ago, Mr. Mathews, the British Consul-General here, received instructions from your Government to require of that of Miguel full reparations for the arbitrary and wanton acts of persecution practised on British subjects, and specially on account of the detention of Mr. Ascoly, a native of Gibraltar, arrested when embarked and on the point of sailing for that place. The satisfaction required was,—1st, The enlargement of Mr. Ascoly, who is yet imprisoned; 2dly, That a severe and public admonition should be given to the Intendant-General of Police for his scandalous abuse of power; 3dly, and lastly, That all the privileges and rights belonging to the English by the treaties with this country should be enforced and rigorously observed, as such treaties have been scandalously violated by the usurper and his agents over the country. The term of 30 days was allowed to obtain this most moderate & just satisfaction, beyond which period the English Government would take the proper means to enforce the treaties, and vindicate British honour and dignity, abused, insulted, persecuted, and despised,

"Mr. Mathews fulfilled to the utmost the orders received; and it appears that it was in consequence of his diplomatic note to Viscount Santarem to that effect that he held to him the very friendly language, and employed the kind and persuasive arguments I referred to you in my last letter. Aut all this was to no avail, for Mr. Ascoly not only was not at liberty, or the other two points executed; but this Government thought it sufficient for satisfaction and reparation, to publish the delusive ordianace by which the magistrate Neto was apparently dismissed and put under trial for having withheld another British subject from the protection of his Judge Conservator,—a measure at which every body laughed. Nothing indeed could be more foolish than to imagine that the Minister of Justice should prosecute in earnest his minion and intimate Nato.

"Consequently the thirty days having expired (some say on the 17th instant) without the satisfaction required, Mr. Matthews, in fulfilment of his instructions, summoned yesterday all the English, resident here to attend to-day in the English church, to receive a communication of importance, which was nothing less than to inform them, that in consequence of the contempt shown by Miguel and his Government to the requisitions of England, your Government warned them thereof to take proper measures to put their persons and property in safety,

"As you may suppose, this was a most astonishing announcement for the English who reposed any confidence in the friendly dispositons of Lord Aberdeen's friends and Miguel's party.

"It remains to be seen how your Govt. will now act, if the tyrant still exists, when it received Mr. Matthew's despaches by this packet.

"Has there been any redress of grievance? No surely; for it was only last week that Mrs. Mathews learned that the English Vice-Consul of Travira existed in close confinement in our citadel for more than four (some say seven) months, without having been allowed to write or send the least message to his Consul-General, who supposed him dead or absconded!

"And the infamous drubbings and cudgellings given to the praceful Englishmen in the streets of this metropolis—on the latter evenings the Royal volunteers,—are they to be passed over in silence? Are the English to be thus assassinated by those who are called the friends of an English Minister who repay his high opinion of them with such scandalous enormities? I know not what your Government will do; but the fact is that at the moment the English are advised to seek safety from tyranny and assassination, there is not a single British ship of war in the waters of Portugal to protect them, whilst the French, who surely are not greater friends to the Miguelities than the British subjects, are protected and respected comparatively."

---

(From the Lisbon paper.)

"The bulletins of his Majesty's health, from the 12th to the 18th December, announce in the same terms as before that no change has take place.

"'Dec. 19, 1 oClock p. m.

"'Having examined to-day His Majasty's fractured limb we had the satisfaction to find that the bone was united, and the limbs without any deformity. His Majesty will continue to keep his bed for some days, in order that he may get up with perfect security.

"'Palace of Quelaz, December 19.'

(Signed by the four Madical attendants.)

(Official.)

"'DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"TO THE ROYAL BOARD OF TRADE.

"'The charge des Affairs at the Court of Rio de Janeiro having informed this office, by a dispatch of the 27th of September last, that the Marquis Aracaty, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had signified to him on the part of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, that notwithstanding the changes which had lately taken place in them, the commercial relations would continue without any interruption for the mutual interests and convenience of the two countries, and that the said Charge des Affairs would be admitted to treat in that Court of every thing concerning those relations which subject in conformity with the treaty of the 29th of August, 1825, the King our Sovereign has been pleased to order this information to be communicated to the Royal Boards of Trade, &c. which I communicated to your Excellency to lay before the said Board.

"'Palace of Quelaz, Dec. 13

"'Vicount de SANTAREM.

"'To Senhor Marquis de Torres Novas.'

"Dec. 21.

"Yesterday being the first time since 40 days that his Majesty totally free from indisposition, the loyal Senate of this city caused a solemn mass and *Te Deum* to be performed in the Church of St Antonio. After mass the Rev. J. A. de Macebo pronounced an eloquent discourse; and in the evening the Senate-house was illuminated, and also many parts of the city."—*Lisbon Gazette* Dec. 23.

---

## THE TIMES.—Jan. 6.

The sentence passed upon Lord ANGLESEY by the Cabinet Court-martial has been dismissal from that service to which he was an ornament and honour. The publication of the sentence not being accompanied by any avowal of the reasons for it, has given rise to some conjectures among honest men; and among knavish understrappers in the Tory subdivisions of the Ministry, to many impudent and malicious misrepresentations.

We are told that it was Lord ANGLESEY's letter to Dr. CURTIS which produced his Excellency's recall.

This tale involves, first, a gross absurdity, and, next a positive falsehood.

The statement that any Minister could have dreamed of dismissing a nobleman like Lord ANGLESEY, for corresponding with Dr. CURTIS, asumes that the Duke of WELLINGTON alone had a right to answer a letter addressed to him by that ecclesiastic.

The statement that Lord ANGLESEY could have been deprived of office for exercising the common right of opinion upon sentiments communicated to him as those of another Minister upon a great public question, with which sentiments he conscientiously and completely differed, would be an assumption that the whole state must now submit to be drilled with tentimes the rigour of a marching regiment, and that no junior officer shall dare to *think* but as his Colonel commands.

Such a statement further takes for granted that the Catholic question is not, even as it was under Lord LIVERPOOL, an open question, upon which any public functionary might be an emancipator, without offending his anti-Catholic colleague. It assumes, on the contrary, that all must now be gagged, except the Prime Minister, who, indeed, may open his mouth, provided he only gapes and says nothing. But in that case, we may venture to ask, why Mr. DAWSON was not dismissed for his liberty of speech at the Derry dinner? There ought to be one regulation, however iniquitous, for the whole official body. We therefore beg to repeat our assertion as to the extreme absurdity of the tale which assigns Lord ANGLESEY's letter to Dr. CURTIS as the ground of his removal from Ireland. But besides being foolish, the story happens to be false.

Lord ANGLESEY'S letter was written on the 23d of December; his recall reached Dublin on the 30th. In the interval, it had transpired to no person but the two Catholic Archbishops CURTIS and MURRAY. It was never made public until the 1st inst., 18 hours after the letter of recall had been in the hands of the LORD LIEUTENANT.

The real melancholy truth is that Lord ANGLESEY was found too liberal in his policy—too independent in his character—too much penetrated with the sense of Irish sufferings—too well qualified to attach the hearts of the people—to foster their hopes and to *unfit them for future disappointments*, to suit the jealous spirit which has passed from Court to Cabinet, and *vice versa*, within the last sixteen years, ever since the decease of Mr. PERCEVAL.

Lord ANGLESEY has been recalled, because high principles to him were dearer than high places, and because amongst the "difficulties" complained of by another sort of letter-writer from Lord ANGLESEY, as surrounding the consideration of the Catholic question, the paramount and only real difficulty for his Grace was never glanced at—viz, that of *resigning*.

We are unfortunately ruled by a generation who, though they may not in common cases be without some administrative talent, are men of inconceivably little minds. All public virtue is sneered at by such people as a weakness, or the pretence to it branded by their conscientious impudence, as rank and foul hypocrisy. Nothing can be done with the Tory placemen of the time but by bringing a new force to bear upon them,—that of the middle classes of the community,—which political artifice and selfishness have not yet corrupted, whose impression are stroug, their hearts fresh, their purpose grave, their enthusiasm tangible, with whom virtue is not a name, nor duty a scarecrow. These men in our day saved a Queen of ENGLAND; they may be wrought upon to save the empire in our day also. Let the press try them, and they will answer to the call. Ireland is lost if Lord ANGLESEY, and the cause of integrity, honour, and humanity,—for which a would-be chastisement is inflicted on him,—be abandoned by the people. He has acted nobly, and therefore has judged wisely; but were his judgment as erroneous with respect to policy as it is sound in principle, we say support him. It is honesty and independence which the nation needs. Nor were his measures more equitable before his dismissal, than his conduct since has been admirable for the highest degree of manliness, temper, and dignity. The enthusiasm in Dublin is so great, that there is no tribute of public affection which he might not command. Yet does he decline all the honours which the grateful people would force upon him, for the sake of peace, and from the fear of exciting animosities.

We apprehend there may be some difficulty in finding a Lord-Lieutement fitted to keep the community together. We envy him not, whoever he may be, the martyrdom of such an office as that which seems destined for him by those whose pleasure it has been that Lord ANGLESEY should be discarded.

This act throws a new but not wholly unlooked for colour upon the WELLINGION Administration.

His Grace has no pretence to murmur at the treatment which he has received. The press—this journal in particular—has shown him more than forbearance, great generosity, and an anxious readiness to construe all his words and actions favourably. In his favour we forgot much: in our "oblivion" of his known politics, we waited patiently, and rested on our arms—we should be sorry to resume them)—the arms of opinion, of national interest, and justice.

The Irish Catholics are begining well: if they so continue, they may assist very powerfully the cause of England and their own.

---

## THE TIMES,—Jan. 8.

### *PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.*

PARIS, Jan. 1.

Our Ministry was divided. The rumour of this division reached the ears of the men who for many years have aspired to possess themselves of the direction of public affairs. They instantly hastened to profit by the occasion, having Prince Polignac at their head. This opposition caused the division in the Ministry to terminate, and now the most perfect harmony appears to prevail amongst its members. But to the fear of the intrigues of the Court: has succeeded another fear more grave and better founded—namely, that of the Chambers whose meeting approaches,

Last year the task of Ministers was easy. They had succeeded to an administration the most inapt and the most corrupt that had passed upon France for more than half a century. To satisfy public opinion, it was sufficient for them to exhibit a little good faith, and to repair some of the greatest iniquities of the last Ministry. Thus the session was occupied only in providing some guarantees for the liberty of the press and the purity of elections, and in discussing the proposition relative to the impeachment of Villele's Ministry. This year the circumstances in which France is placed are much more important. It will no longer be sufficient for the Ministry to exhibit good faith: it will be necessary that they should display talent, positive knowledge, and firmness; and, unfortunately, these qualities, which are never common, are not those which distinguish the Ministers. Not only do they not possess the qualities of which they stand in need under existing circumstances, but they have not even the intelligence or firmness which is necessary to choose good auxiliaries.

France, whose opinion is now very powerful exacts from the Ministry that it should maintain her consideration abroad,—that it should be generous in its policy, and that, nevertheless, it should neither compromise tranquility nor the financial resources of the country. Any weakness or partiality in favour of a foreign Power would be imputed to it as a crime, especially if war should be the consequence of it; and yet the Ministry would expose itself to a grave accusation if it did not secure the independence of Greece. The nation demands that the Ministry should be powerful, but it also wishes that it should be economical. People trouble themselves little to inquire whether it can be powerful and economical at the same time. To the Ministers belongs the solution of the problem, as they have undertaken the management of affairs. The most clear-sighted liberals are so convinced of the difficulties which the times present, that they would be sorry to see power in the hands of their friends. They find more advantage in having a Ministry which is compelled to shape its course according to their opinions, and which may commit faults or compromise itself without bringing any discredit on their party. This is what we call here "drawing chestnuts from the fire with the cat's paw."

The internal policy presents no fewer difficulties to our Ministers than the foreign policy. The revolution having left no ancient institution existing, and Buonaparte having in his turn overthrown all that the revolution had established, every thing has to be created anew. It is necessary to organize by-laws for all the municipalities, all the departmental administrations. In so vast a country as France, where civilization is so unequally spread, it is difficult, and perhaps even impossible, to establish rules which will suit all localities. If all the capabilities which exist in France were united, it would cost much trouble to find a good organization. But talents are objects of suspicion at Court; and, besides, Ministers neither have sufficiant knowledge nor independence to assemble round them men who could assist them. It therefore result, that the most difficult measures will be planned and supported by mediocrity. To the natural difficulties of the subject must be added those which the passions and prejudices of a great number of persons present. The Court, full of the recollection of the revolution, is terrified at the idea of all popular election. On the other hand, if the citizens do not elect the members of the local administrations, it will be only a patching up of Buonaparte's work, and it is more than probable that the Chamber would reject the Ministers' project.

The public instruction is a new cause of embarrassment. Buonaparte had secured its monopoly to such an extent, that it was difficult to establish a school of education without his consent, he could always retract it. The Minister Villele abused this monopoly in so scandalous a manner, that from all parts demands are made for reestablishment of liberty on this subject. The present Minister of Public Instruction has hitherto conducted himself with much ability. He has silenced the complaints against the monopoly by granting permission to all persons who have demanded it, and by aiding popular instruction; but it is felt that such a state of things is precarious, and that there can be no real guarantee except in the enjoyment of a legal right. It is necessary to add, that most of the individuals appointed under the last Ministry are men entirely incapable; yet the scholars are obliged to take lessons from their hands, and to pay them.

Finally, one of the greatest difficulties the Ministry has to surmount, and from which it has always shrunk, is to be found in the agents who should support it. The last Ministry, during the six years of its reign, filled the offices with men devoted to the Jesuits, and to absolute power. The principal of these agents are men beloved by the Court and the church; and so long as they retain their situations, their inferiors cannot be displaced. All the departments are thus subjected to the regime which Villele and Corbiere established. The clamours against the administration were general at the end of last session, but they are now much stronger. The revision of the electoral lists has proved in an authentic manner that most of the public functionaries have been false electors. In one of the smallest arrondissements, out of 43 false electors, who have been struck out of the lists, 33 were public functionaries. There are other arrondissements in which false electors were found in as large numbers as real ones. Yet, either from weakness or policy, M. de Martignac has allowed the authors of all these frauds to remain in office. He expects that the chamber will demand from him an account of his conduct.

Our roads, which the Government is charged to maintain, are in so deplorable a state that it will require enormous sums to repair them. A loan is spoken of for this object, and to complete the canals. The amount of the loan is stated at four hundred milions. To this must be added the sums required for the expedition to the Morea. It is asserted that the money allowed for this expedition is already exhausted Some sinister reports are in circulation respecting the health of the army, but nothing positive is known. The *Messager des Chambres* gives us reason to hope for the suppression of lotteries, which public opinion has long condemned. If M. Roi succeeds in effecting this suppression, it will gain him much good will. It is perhaps the greatest good he can achieve in the office which he holds. You have seen the attack made upon your Ministry by the *Courier Français* and the *Constitutionnel*, but you have not probably read the multitude of little journals which sworm in Paris and in the department since the liberty of the press was guaranteed. All speak in the same tone of the noble Duke of Wellington and his honorable colleagues relative to their conduct towards the Portuguese refugees. This flood of imprecation would but little merit notice if the relations which exist between the two nations were not affected by it; but in France, as in England there are many persons disposed to confound the people with their Government.

---

On Thursday evening a great uproar was created in the Saltmarket and its vicinity, by the following circumstance. It appeared that the wife of a chimney-sweep, had been delivered of a still-born child on the morning of that day, and at night a young man was observed by some of the neighbours leaving the house with the body under his great-coat. This, of course, was sufficient to create suspicion, and those who observed the transaction raised the cry of "Catch thief!" when the individual ran off at full speed, followed by his pursuers. Before he got to the bridge in London-street, over which he threw the body he crowd had increased to many hundreds; and the was eventually apprehended by some soldier, who had enough to do in protecting their prisoner from the fury of the crowd on their way to the Police-office. When conveyed before Bailie Alston on Thursday, the young man, who turned out to be a student of medicine, lustily advocated his right to the body of the infant, which he said he had procured with the entire concurrence of the parents; but the Magistrate did not appear to acquiesce in the prisoner's opinion; and, after some well-merited strictures on the inhumanity of the parents, ordered the case, as it was rather a novel one, to stand over for further examination. The body has, in the mean time, been interred.—*Glasgow Courier.*

---

(☞ See Third Sheet.)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20TH, 1829.

THE ATH ENÆUM.—Nov. 5

## ZILLAH.

*[illegible]: a Tale of the Holy City. By the Author of Brambley e House,' 'The For ill,' 'Reuben Apsley,' &c. 4 vols. 12 mo.* Colburn. London, 1828.

*Concluded.*

[illegible] travellers proceed to Rome: Antony [illegible]our heroine, and of course becomes most properly, or improperly, enamoured. Zilla is presented to the que n-like Octavia, and patronised by Maia, one of her ladies, who comes to request her attendance at the drawing-room;

'Whatever might be her own wishes, Z liah's obedience to her father was always immediate and implicit, so that, without making more objections, she entered Maia's carriage, which had been kept in waiting, and away they drove. The tongue of the little volative Roman still contrived to make itself heard, in spite of the rumbling of the innumerable wheels rolling on every side of them; and Zillah was presently enabled to confirm what she had already sus[illegible]ted, that her new friend was a great dealer [illegible]ll talk. "Mind you ask me to show you [illegible] splendid mirror," she exclaimed; it [illegible]ed silver, and as tall as I am, [illegible]ving much for it. Look at [illegible]hat hair-dresser's shop—[illegible]her and higher every [illegible]ay Egyptian florist's [illegible] bunch of amaranths. [illegible]e sad bunglers. Do you [illegible] It is quite the rage, me[illegible]is so extremely rare. What a [illegible] make about that horrible Cy[illegible] she has golden ringlets! She [illegible]quite turned Mark Antony's head. Tal[illegible] of turning heads, they say the Batavian tincture will tu n any hair red. You will observe, that it is quite the rage to make the ey[illegible]brows meet, either by paint or false hair. Do I like it? No; I think it hideous. Yours look quite beautiful! so finely arched, and so much more noble from being separated. Nature, you see, knows best. La! you have no patches! I must positively give you one or two. Do you know, some of our men wear them. Is it not ridiculous? D iver! driver! turn down the next street, for I see a procession coming towards us of those horrid priests of Cybele, and I have no wish to have our horses frightened, and our necks broken."

'At these words Zillah looked out, and beheld a troop of wild-looking beings, dancing in armour, making a confused noise with Phrygian pipes, drums, and cymbals, howling as if they were mad, and cutting themselves as they went along. "What strange men are these?" she inquired of her companion.

'"Oh, my dear, do not call them men. The nasty, odious creatures! I am glad we have lost sight of them. Look at those Umbrian peasants, and their tail jars of oil—the boors, with their raw goatskin boots, shaggy as Satyrs, and the women, with their long brass earrings, short tunics, and naked legs. Their skins are dusky-red, so are their clothes, so is the dust that covers them. Have they not the flavour of the soil upon them, like so many great vegetables just transplanted? There goes *Philyrea*, the dancer, in her fine gilded car: how bold and beautiful the creature looks! Was there ever such insolence! Look, she will not draw aside to let the Vestal Virgins pass, although every body is obliged to give them the road. Aha! the Lictors have got hold of her horses—they drive them back—and see, see! one of them has fallen into the great gutter, and splashed her all over. Ha, ha! the saucy jade is rightly served."—The dancer and her gaudy vehicle being thus unceremoniously disposed of, the magnificent car of the Vestals, drawn by four white horses abreast, preceded by Lictors with the fasces, and followed by a numerous retinue of female slaves, swept by in s ate, when Maia's carriage, which had stopped to let them pass, again proceeded. "There were only Sabina and Paullina in the car," resumed the loquacious little Roman. "I know them both, and I have no doubt we shall meet them where we are going. It is whispered, but, mind, it is a monstrous secret, that Octavius is very fond of Paullina, and that it was at her instance the Triumvirate lately granted them the honour of the fasces. How ridiculous! just as if they were so many magistrates. Look up this next street, you will get a fine view of the Capital, and its gilt dome rising over the Tarpeian Rock. Is it not grand? What a dreadful bawling that sailor makes with his painted shipwreck slung about his neck, and his doleful ballad! Half these fellows are impostors. Drive faster coachman, faster, we shall be too late: but, stop first, stop a little. Look, my Hebrew beauty, did you ever see so handsome a man! It is Flavius Drusus, the Colonel of the Campanian Cavalry. Good morning, Colonel, you have got a new horse, I see. What a spirited creature!" While chatting with her handsome and splendidly accoutred friend, Maia seemed entirely to forget that they were likely to be too late; but he at length took his leave, the carriage again moved on, and in a short time they arrived at the house of Antony, now honoured with visitants of a diametrically opposite character to those who generally crowded the tumultuous morning levees of the Triumver. On being ushered into the drawingroom, Zillah found Octavia engaged in conversation with some of her friends, standing beside a lofty candelabrum, on which her arm was leaning, and occasionally passing from one hand to the other a ball of amber, which it was the fashion of the day to carry, because its refrigerating qualities kept the palm always cool. Her long stole, bordered with gold and purple tissue, and supported by female slaves, was left open in front to display the stomacher, resplendent with jewels; while a mantle of light fabric falling in graceful folds from the clasp of her shoulder, was gathered up at its other extremity, and thrown across her wrist. She received her visitant with the most courteous and affable suavity, blended with that dignity and decorum which might have become a Roman matron in the proudest days of the Republic; and Zillah, while she marked the beauty of her person, the sweetness of her voice, and the majestic elegance of her demeanour, was utterly at a loss to account for the infatuation of the husband who could alienate his affections from such a woman. Octavia, after having conversed with her for a short time, and invited her to her future levees, so long as she remined in Rome, added, "You will, I hope, afford me the pleasure of meeting you to-morrow at the theatre, when Antony proposes to treat the people with a show of wild beasts. Of how many does your party consist?"

'"We are only three," said Zillah, who was about to add that the Hebrews indulged not in such spectacles: but while she was considering how to state her objection, so as to avoid giving offence, Octavia took three ivory tickets from a box, slipped them into her hand, and went forward to receive some other visitant. Maia immediately recovered possession of her *protogée*, whom she seemed determined to set off, as she had already playfully told her, against Antony's rhinoceros. Notwithstanding the high rank and character of the visitants, they had not been quite able to suppress a titter, or a buzz, at Zillah's costume, utterly opposed as it was to every thing classical or orthodox in fashion; and the words, "Barbarian! Beautiful Jewess! Stately creature!" were whispered to one another while she had been conversing with Octavia. A slight mistake committed by Zillah, in her ignorance of Roman customs, converted the titter into an undisguised laugh. With a look and faint cry of terror, she had started back on beholding a live snake writhing itself about in the bosom of one the party, until informed by Maia that it was a harmless little tame serpent, which many ladies thus carried, on account of the refreshing coolness it imparted to the skin. The female in question took out the twisting reptile called it her pet, her grig, her dear little Angilla, kissed it tenderly, and returned it to its nest. "Now come and sit upon this sofa," said Maia, after having paraded her friend round the pasle;" "and I will tell you who the people are as they—s us, Ah! you are looking at those two fine boys are they not noble children? One of them is Octavia's, by her first husband, Marcellus; the other is Antony's, by his former wife, Fulvia; and it is impossible to say which of them she loves the best. Yonder, in white robes, are two Vestals who passed us in the street. I told you they were coming here. Have a care, sirrah!" she continued, addressing a slave, who was sprinkling the apartment with perfumed water; "this amaranth mantle of mine is too precious to be stained.—Ah! my dear Poppæa! I knew you were coming, by the delightful odour of your essences. Spare me a few drops of your cinnamon extract.—That fine tall figure is Hortensia—the celebrated Hortensia who, when the Triumvirs would have pillaged the Roman ladies of half their fortunes, rated them soundly; and, in conjunction with her friend Octavia, compelled them to reduce their claim.—And yonder is Marciana. Ah! I would lay a wager that she has been meeting Lepidus in some party, for I know the mystic meaning of those flowers in her hair. O dii et domini! let us get out of the way of old Æ ia Pompeia, with her painted and patched cheeks, her scragey fingers washed in asses' milk, and her head like the tower of Cybele. She will talk us to dea h. When once she begins, you may as well ask the river Tiber to stop as her tongue. I hate such chatterboxes."

'Zillah had no particular affection for them, and she was therefore far from displeased when her companion, having gone the round of the whole company, and exhausted her materials rather than her volubility, observed that it was getting stupid, and proposed that they should take their departure, and drive back to the lodgings.—Vol. ii. pp. 253—263.

The fascinated Antony carries off the heroine to a temple of Cybele, in the neighbourhood, but as he gives her three days' grace, the temple is most opportunely burnt in the interim, and she escapes to Rome, (on fire also, by the way,) and regains the protection of her father. We must not forget to mention, that she had previously made acquaintance with a certain Felix Fabricius, the hero and lover of the tale, who is only eminent for being knocked down on one occasion when he draws his sword in her behalf, and on other for jumping over a wall to converse with her. The fugitive Hebrews escape from Rome by sea, are captured by the pirate Salvius, and conveyed to a cave at the foot of Etna. With such opportunities we could not expect less from our liberal author than an earthquake, an eruption, and a tempest, and he has accordingly indulged us with all three, and moreover thrown in a very heavy ode in the already overburthened Enceladus Salvius carries his prisoners to Egypt, and sells Zillah to Mark Antony. That amorous prince makes many vows of love and revenge; but, this being a *dignus vindice nodus*, Cleopatra steps in. Her first visit to the despairing Zillah is thus described:

'Clasping her hands together, and fixing her eyes upon the floor, she remained for some time lost in melancholy revieres, when a female voice, soft, low, dulcet as a lover's lute, and sounding close to her ear, chaunted in Hebrew a verse of the thirty second Psalm: "Thou art my hiding-place; thou shalt preserve me from trouble; thou shalt compass me about with songs of deliverance. Selah!"

'Starting from her position, she gazed around her with an indescribable wonder, not unmixed with awe. She was alone in the apartment. The exquisite, and, as it seemed, the more than human melody of the voice, the Hebrew language, the words of the sweet Psalmist of Israel, so expressly applicable to her forlorn situation, and to the secret aspirations of her soul, all conspired to impress her with the conviction, that the Lord had sent an angel to comfort and deliver her; even as, in the olden times, he had miraculously rescued divers of his chosen people in the hour of peril and tribulation. Her heart thrilled with a solemn reverent fear; and stealing timid glances around her, expected every moment to encounter some celestial visitant. The voice was mute; no object met her eyes; all within the chamber was hushed and motionless;—several minutes elapsed in the bewilderment of a silent and almost breathless suspense. Trembling with amazement, she at length saw one of the large silver mirrors start from its fastening, and swing round, when, from an opening in the wall behind it a small female figure stepped into the chamber, enveloped in a shawl, which covering her head and mouth, and descending to her feet; allowed nothing but her eyes to be seen. In her right hand she held a bag, which she threw upon the floor as she entered. Neither her garb, her deportment, nor the mede of her appearance, intimated her to be an angelic messenger; and Zillah's previous awe was subsiding into simple wonder, and the apprehension of some new treachery, when the stranger exclaimed, in the same surpassingly mellifluous voice she had previously heard, "Be not alarmed, Zillah, I am a friend; but though I speak your language, and am even, as you have heard, not unacquainted with your sacred writings, I will confess to you, that I am no Hebrew. Was it to inspire you with confidence, or to enjoy the spectacle of your alarm and wonderment, that I warbled to you a verse of your royal Psalmist? I know not. I am an inconsistent and a sportive creature; and yet I have reason enough for wretchedness, and I came hither upon no trifling errand, for it is my purpose to liberate you from captivity, to save you from dishonour; to restore you to your friends." Sinking down upon the ottoman as she spoke, she pointed to it with the condescending air of one who had been accustomed to receive profound homage, but wished to dispense with it upon the present occasion, and to place her colloquist upon a level with herself. "Be seated, maiden," she continued; "this is neither the place nor the season for ceremonious observances; I would waive all the customary honours of my rank; let us converse as equals." Though this was pronounced with a graciousness and suavity, there was something commanding and majestic, even in its very humility—something that indicated a consciousnesss of exalted station, and implied a lofty if not a haughty spirit. As she seated herself, the stranger threw off her enveloping shawl, when Zillah was absolutely dazzled, not less by the effulgence of her beauty, than by the magnificence of the jewels with which her whole figure was emblazed. Appearing to be about thirty years of age, she united all the elastic freshness of youth to the rich maturity of riper charms. Even for an Egyptian, she was dark, but still the blood blushed through the exquisitely soft and delicate texture of her skin, while her feature were absolutely faultless, and her figure cast in the finest mould of symmetry. But as Zillah proceeded to converse with her, she found that her beauty, perfect as it was, constituted her least attraction; or rather, that power to vary its expression became more captivating than all her other allurements. As if anxious to display this versatility, even to a female admirer, she wore at times a languishing and voluptuous air, as if she were faint with the thoughts of love; from which she would suddenly start into the piquant, volatile, and debonair graces of an arch coquette, or assume the dignified and graceful stateliness of a princess. In all these changes, her voice and address were so fraught with fascination; her blandishments were so winning; she was altogether so irresistibly bewitching, that Zillah never afterwards mentioned her by any other name than that of the enchantress.

'"You are handsome, very handsome," said the stranger, leisurely surveying Zillah, before she proceeded farther to unfold the purport of her visit—"of a stately and dignified presence, but little adapted, as I should have surmised, to the taste of Mark Antony. A thousand times has he sworn to me that he could never love any one taller than myself; but his vulgar, sensual soul is incapable of truth or constancy; and even in my own capital, nay, in my own palace, he dares to forget his allegiance to Cleopatra!"

'"To Cleopatra!" exclaimed Zillah; am I, indeed, conversing with Cleopatra? Oh, most beautiful and illustrious Queen! I implore you by the love you bear to Antony——"

'"Love to Antony!" interposed Cleopatra, her eyes and her diamond tiatra flashing together, as she tossed up her head, while the corners of her mouth were drawn down an expression of fierce ineffable scorn; "for her own sake, and for that of her kingdom, the Queen of Egypt may condescend to win the heart of the victorious Roman general, that so she may subdue her conqueror. This is degradation enough for the descendant from a long line of Ptolemies; but learn, maiden, that Cleopatra is not formed to love a coarse, unintellectual and inelegant soldier."

'"I believe it, I believe it!—but you cannot abhor, you cannot detest him as I do. You said that you came to save, to rescue me. Tell me, oh, quickly tell me how, and forgive my impatience, for you cannot judge of my deep misery."

'"Whatever it may be, yours will quickly cease; but who shall snatch me from mine? Vain are my incessant dissipations; vain is every external change when the sorrowing heart remains the same. Unless the vacant mind of Antony, adapted for nothing but sensuality, be stimulated by perpetual novelty, it sinks into tædium and melancholy: to prevent which, I am forced to become the laborious lave of his pleasures. Sometimes I am a goddess, a queen, a Bacchante, a huntress; I fish, I chase with him, I accompany him in the camp as well as the court, by day and by night I an doomed to share his mad debaucheries; but the soul of Cleopatra is too refined to wallow in such orgies without being revolted; and under each disguise, in every moment of my life, I feel the deep humiliation of being obliged to court as a conqueror, him whom I hate and despise as a man. Have I not abundant cause for wretchedness? But you look impatient—your eager eyes are *rivetted upon the opening in the* wall. It is natural, and I will keep you no longer in suspence. Antony was surprised when he learned that there were subterranean communications from this place to all the theatres; he has yet to discover, that there is a pefect labyrinth within its walls, which was my motive for assigning it to him as a residence. Follow me!"—Vol iv. pp. 47—55.

The Queen contrives her rival's escape most ingeniously. She is restored to her father and friends, after an encounter with Esau, who behaves but scurvily to his fair relative.

Then comes the siege of the city, with all its terrible concomitants, and such a turmoil of incidents and plots as would require many pages to unravel. In conclusion, however, all the wicked are consigned to their proper region, and the good retire to a distant village, to forget, amid the pleasures of connubial happiness, a ruined home, a slaughtered kindred, and a desolated country.

## EDINBURGH AS IT WAS—AND IS—AND WILL BE.

The extension of building, and with it the progress of society in Edinburgh, within the present century, as it presents peculiarities that exist no where else, is a theme of no ordinary interest. In provincial towns, houses and furniture are handed down from generation to generation, and preserved in the same family for centuries. In Edinburgh, they are subject to fashion in a very wonderful degree, and liable to constant mutation: hence a very large portion of its denizens is devoted to this branch of expenditure. The people of Edinburgh certainly want what phrenologists call inhabitiveness, and the various classes of society into which the population is divided are singularly gregarious. Here a man will change his house, even though that house be his own property, for no other reason than that a trader or an artisan or aman that he thinks below him in circumstances, has come to live next door to him, or because some family with whom he or his wife or his daughters are in habits of association, has removed to what is considered a more fashionable quarter.

Twenty-eight years ago, many persons of the first rank lived in George's Square; four or five individuals who kept carriages, resided in New Street, Canongate, and several others in John Street. A lawyer, in the first practice; had his house in Milne Square; and three of the first rate physicians were domiciled in Nicholson Street. At this time, and long afterwards, Prince's Street Charlotte Square, and many of the cross streets in the New Town remained unfinished, while Queen Street formed the *ne plus ultra* towards the north. The present Excise Office was then in the Country, and the ground adjacent was a place of public recreation. where on Sunday, the beaux and belles might be seen skipping over the styles to view the sheep grazing in the then beautiful park which surrounded the edifice. A clumsy log laid across the mile-lead, over which the boys got by stealth in stride-ride posture, was the only bridge in that immediate direction. Drumsbeugh and the lands of Coats were also

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

places of public resort on the Sabbath. The general aspect of the New Town at this time was very solitary. Except now and then a maid-servant or a footman passing from house to house with a message, or a haberdasher's apprentice or milliner girl, with a bag or band-box, few people were to be seen in the streets. There was a goodly crop of grass in George's Street and Charlotte Square which had to be mown or rather picked out every summer.

For several years no shops were to be seen in any of the main streets; a solitary laboratory maintained its ground unexposed in Rose Street, and lodging houses were confined to that street and Thistle Street, But, about the beginning of the present century' a new era in building began. In proportion as the unoccupied ground in the New Town came to be filled up, a necessity arose for more space to build upon. Accordinly a plan, for which a premium had been given, was published for fening the ground northward of Queen Street, and this, after a violent opposition from the Queen Street proprietors, was actually begun. As might be expected, the new houses partook of all the advantages of modern improvement—the unpolished fronts and small windows of the houses in St. Andrew Street, the peat stack roofs, and the lower ceilings, and narrower staircases of the older part of the New Town were abjored. In short; every thing was made to suit the fashion of the day,—the higher ranks of society were compelled to migrate to keep pace with the reigning mode. The second class, always anxious to imitate their betters, followed close at their heels, and people in business brought up the rear; but as yet none but the principal merchants had crossed the Nor' Loch

Abut the year 1804, several respectable haberdashers tried shops in Prince's Street; hut various things continued to operate against them.—*1stly* A prejudice existed in favour of the Old Town where merchants business of every kind had been so long exclusively carried on: *2dly*, The proprietors of houses were unwilling to encourage a change which they thought would deteriorate their properties as genteel habitations; and, *lastly*, The New Town being then chiefly occupied by that class of persons who remove to the country in the summer months, there was not, except in winter, a sufficient population to encourage shops, even if that had been free from the prejudices above stated. For these reasons none of the merchants who first tried the experiment succeeded in business, and he who removed to Prince's Street was looked upon as oil on the high road to the Abbey. In the course of time, however, a radical change took place. The removal of the higher classes to the outskirts of the New Town created a necessity for shops in the centre of that section of the city. The houses vacated by the higher class were filled by persons whose circumstances and vocations did not allow them to migrate to the country in summer. Those house proprietors, who were afraid of a fall in their property by the introduction of shops, soon found that what certain parts of the town thus lost in gentility was compensated in another way; and tempted by the high prices they could now obtain for shops, they either sold their houses, or converted them into shops themselves, and were enabled to become proprietors or residents in a more fashionable quarter. Several circumstances still militated with shop-making in the New Town. One was a belief in the impracticability of converting the lower parts of the houses into shops without danger to the upper stories; and as the latter often belonged to different proprietors. the alteration was counted illegal even if practicable. It was moreover, thought that a ground plan for building in a street without any express restriction contained it the articles of sale or feu charter was a sufficient bar to alteration, till a decision of the Lord Chancellor of England settled the point, and decided otherwise. This famous decision may be regarded as the second era of building in the New Town, within the period mentioned. As it had been ascertained, by experiment, that the form or arrangement of the lower parts of a house could be altered at pleasure, no species of property was exempted from this change, whereever the situation chanced to suit. The consequence was, that a new species of occupants came to the flats; and lodging houses, and warehouses kept pace with the shops, Increase of business brought banks and public offices to the New Town; and joint stock companies, and public markets followed, with taverns and coffee rooms innumerable. No leading street in the new town, except King Street, and Heriot Row, is now un-invaded by shops. The northern division has of course, fewer than the southern and may besaid tobe exactly in the same state with regard to them as the latter was a few years ago; for although the population is great and the thoroughfare good, yet it is a curious fact that many articles of daily consumption cannot be purchased to the north of Queen Street Gardens. By looking at this anomaly without considering the cause of it one would be led to suppose that certain articles were only required by people living in certain districts and that neither wealth nor population were the encouragers of trade.

The aristocracy, after being driven from place to place. by shops and lodging houses. have now taken refuge in Lord Moray's ground; and fixed in a patrician bivouac, have turned their backs in all directions to the invading foe. Even there, however, their close order and insular situation could not long protect them, had they not taken a seasonable hint from the Lord Chancellor's decision above referred to. By restrictions in the feu charters, not only shopmaking his prohibited, but also the planting of signs on any of the houses in that quarter. By a regulation still more severe, the occupiers of flatted houses are excluded from the pleasure ground there, without the consent of the majority of the proprietors. The great families at the west end of George Street, long considered themselves secure: but as they are now surrounded and out flanked in all direction, we apprehend their migration will soon take place.—It is not difficult to foresee the effect of all this. In propertion as the patrician families take refuge in new and protected districts, the New Town will assume a still more commercial aspect. The houses of the great will be altered into flatted domicile, or otherwise changed to suit new and more stationary occupants. Houses which were before let in large flats, will be divided into small ones, and small ones into tradesmen's houses; while the proprietors will endeavour to refund themselves for the expense of such operation by additional stories, or building the back ground as has already been done in several instances. These views may appear extravagant to many, especially, at the present time when Edinburg has not recovered from the effects of the laterash speculations in buildings; but the severe check which it lately experienced, and under which it is still suffering, did not originate in any real evil connected with the time so much as in foolish mis calculation. The same evil must always happen even in the best time. if the supply of any commodity is made to exceed the demand. The natural increasse of our population, now above three thousand annually, will soon correct the recent error; and if the town has made such gigantic advances during a long and oppressive war, what may we may not expect it to do during peace when there is no real or permanent evil to check its prosperity?—*Edin. Observer.* CIVIS.

## THE ATHENÆUM.—Oct. 8.

## AN IRISH BATTLE, BY A SUBALTERN.

In the summer of 182—, a young officer of a regiment quartered in the south of Ireland was ordered to take command of a detachment some miles from the town where his corps was stationed. Having sent off his baggage early in the morning, he proceeded on foot to a village beautifully situated on the majestic river which runs, breaking into innumerable lakes of various extents, from Leitrim south, and finds its way to the Atlantic, after passing the military station of Athlone, dashing and roaring through the bridge of Episcopal Killaloe, and bathing the classical walls of Limerick. On its margin, a few miles north of the latter town——; and two miles further up the stream, a smaller hamlet, where the Subaltern was to be quartered. It had been an important pass in the olden time, and boasted of a substantial stone bridge over the river Shannon. Within a mile of one another were the confines of three counties, and here often had the rival factions of the Coffeys and Rieskavallas met in desperate conflicts, which had kept alive a hatred inherited from father to son, and existing from ages before Catholic and Protestant had learned to render useless the blessings of fertility bestowed by Providence on their native land.

Such scenes were unknown in the neighbouring village of Castle——, where a numerous and wealthy gentry constantly resided, and to which, in the summer time, many families from Limerick resorted for their amusement, though nominally to drink of a spa, not quite so well known as the hot springs of Mallow.

On our Subaltern arriving at Castle——, the chief scene of his amusement for the next five months, he inquired his way to his detachment, which shall be called O'Hanlon's Bridge. He was told he might proceed thither in a cot,—anglice, a flat-bottomed, narrow kind of canoe,—and immediately hired one together with a pair of stout nauves, salmon-fishers, poachers and drunken vagabonds. He was soon launched into the midst of a turbulent rapid, roaring and dancing between rocks of various dimensions, and occasionally rendered deep by salmon wears projecting across the stream. The boatmen stemmed the enormous whight of water by means of two poles shod with iron, having placed themselves one at each end of the boat, and their passenger in the centre. The man in the stern urged her on with his pole, guiding her at the same time with admirable skill, till, having extended himself to his full stretch, his companion, who was prepared, fixed his pole firmly among the stones at the bottom, caught the boat from him, and and held her fast till the first man was ready to renew his effort; and they continued thus alternately poling for about a mile and a half, when they reached what they called the lake, in contradistinction to the rapids, though it was, in fact, the broad Shannon running through some flat meadow land, crossed by a bridge of twelve arches, at one end of which stood a large ruined house. This was the military wanderer's new tarrying-place; he landed close to the shattered building, which he found had been a hotel, till burned by the faction opposed to its occupier.

The village, if such it could be called, consisted of one wide street of about fifty cabins, in a line with the bridge, on the other side of which were to be seen a few more cottages, together with an extensive stone building which had the appearance of a barrack, having been built for the accomodation of the mounted Police, though no longer occupied by that body. The barrack where the army was quartered, wore a still more questionable shape, It was on a rising ground, at the end of the main street, and facing the bridge, with a hillock rising steeply behind it, round the base of which ran a road, leading at the distance of a mile-coach road from Limerick to Dublin, It had been a Bridewell, and still had the appearance of great strength; the lower windows being grated and the walls built solidly of stone, though the old inhabitants of the village remembered when the Rieskavallas encamped for three days and nights on the summit of the little hill behind it, armed with muskets. and fought over the ground where the present barrack stood,

The officer was directed to a small public-house, in the centre of the village, for information as to the future proceedings; a cottage belonging to its landlord, which stood next to the public-house, was pointed out as his lodging, and here he was quickly installed by the aid of his servant and Mr. St. Lawrence's two active, good-humoured daughters.

Some days were spent by the Subaltern in settling himself, and in ascertaining the nature of the surrounding country, and making inquiries as to the duties of detachment, to which he had hitherto been a stranger.

About a fortnight after his arrival, he was informed that on the Monday following a fair was expected; but the magistrate who mentioned this, assured him they had ascertained there was no probability of a meeting between the factions.

Had the officer been as well acquainted as he afterwards became, with Irish, he would by no means have taken for granted that this information was accurate; as he found by experience, that, when the Magistrates expected a fight, it seldom took place, and *vice versâ*.

On the fatal Monday morning, he was awakened at an early hour by the bellowing of oxen and manifold bleating of sheep, mingled with the harmonious sounds proceeding from countless heads of *grunters*. A detachment of the latter animals had been penned up in the angle formed by the porch of his cottage and the portion of wall which contained his bed-room window, so that he had the full benefit of their neighbourhood, and had an opportunity of remarking the genuine Irish improvidence of their owner, who forced his swine into this confortable spot, although well aware that it was overlooked by one who possessed the power, and, doubtless, the inclination, to expel the intruders; their dislodgment was quicly effected by means of a sentry. After breakfast he walked out to see the humours of the day; pigs, sheep, oxen, and horses, in a dense throng, filled the whole street, along the sides of which were ranged booths and tents.

Here a canny North Countryman from Belfast puffed his ribbons and expanded his female headgear to the delight of the sprightly daughters of Eve who swarmed round the tempting board; not one of whom departed, till she had obtained the promised fairing from some gallant friend among the *Boys*.

Near the Belfast merchant, stood a stout, good-looking woman, in a cart full of new felt hats, with one on her head, and brandished in her mighty arms a dozen more,—the cheapest and best ever sold in the village of O'Hanlon's Bridge.

Further on was a sickly creature, with her child, poking over a large pot which fumed and smoked with a savoury odour, while the few turfs which smouldered beneath it were often pushed together by the hare feet of the cook, who ever and anon drove into the pot a huge iron fork which might have rivalled a hay-prong for weight and drew forth now a leg of mutton, now an aitch-bone of beef, which she shook under the noses of the hungry multitude,

But the gayest scene of the fair was found in Billy St. Lawrence's tap-room. Many were the loaves of bread divided by Mary's fair hands, and Bess, decked in her brightest attire, was occupied from morn till dewy eve in concocting, with the skill of a professor, jug after jug of the drink in which Paddy most delights Towards three o'clock, the fair appeared to be thinning, and every thing was quiet. Not one broken head had yet been heard of: the business of the day was over, the cattle sold and driven off by the purchasers, after paying the duty on their bargains to the sovereign elected for the day. Under these circumstances, the soldiers were permitted to relax in their vigilance, and scatter themselves through the then remnant of the morning's multitude. Their officer stood at his own door watching a countryman who had indulged too long in the whisky jug, and whom no persuasions, nor even a considerable degree of force, applied by his wife, could direct on the road homewards.

But here the agreeable part of the day's amusements seemed likely to terminate; the Serjeant of Police, stationed in the village, was seen hurrying towards the Subaltern, his face big with important tidings, and grasping his carabine with its bayonet fixed.

'Sir,' said Serjeant Johnston, a little active Armagh man, 'I think there will be a fight. The Coffeys are wheeling.'

'Wheeling, Johnston, what the devil do you mean? I never saw quieter people in my life.'

'Oh! Sir, there they come, don't you see them wheeling? That is defying the Rieskavallas.'

And, on casting his eyes on tha road, an assemblage of people were seen brandishing their clubs, and shouting their war-cry of *Here's a Coffey.*'

Presently they rushed down the street, led by a few of their most daring boys, leaping and yelling like madmen. Women, childreu, and a few men, were seen scattering away from the skirts of the herd, and taking refuge from the approaching storm in the houses and gardens composing the village. The Coffeys were suffered to traverse without opposition the whole distance from the barracks to the bridge; while the Subaltern, having promised to assist the valorous serjeant and his two police, proceeded to collect his men and draw up under arms in front of their barrack, leaving a corporal and three privates to protect it. Here he waited till some outrage might appear to require his interference. He had ascertained from the police-men, that no magistrate resided nearer than five miles, and had despatched a messenger to summon him. In the mean time, the Rieskavallas, who were to the full as fiercely inclined to the combat as their rivals, though fewer in number, had assembled in a cabin, the window of which enabled them to see the triumphant progress of their foes; and, their fury being raised at the sight, they proposed to attack them as they returned through the street. As soon as this desperate resolution was taken they placed themselves in the narrow passages between the cabins, arming themselves with the large stones plentifully scattered around, and which had probably been the cause that this village was so freequently selected as the scene of such disgeacofull affairs.

No sooner was this disposition for battle observed, than the serjeant announced it as his opinion, that, when the Coffeys wheeled back they would be attacked. Upon this the detachment was put in motion by its officer, and marched down into the very centre of the intended scene of action. But the factions seemed to be utterly careless of the proximity of the small party of military. Presently, the mob of Coffeys was seen returning; they had discovered the hostile intentions of the opposing factiou; and, instead of the riot and confusion of their first passage through the village, a dead silence reigned in the crowd, the inhabitants had shut their doors and barred their windows, and appeared horror-stricken at the idea of the bloody scene that was so shortly to be enacted.

The Rieskavallas now issued in dence bodies from their covers, uniting in one solid mass in the centre of the causeway. Not a few had sticks; but their most fatal weapon was found to be the stones, of half a pound weight, with which the ground was encumbered.

The two parties came in contact in a moments, and appeared, at first, to melt one another; but quickly the bicker of shilelagh was heard, and the weighty clubs were seen moving against the sky, over the heads of the combatants. A shriek [illegible] then burst from the centre of the crowd none, except a spectator accustomed to affairs, could have deemed that any thing was going on. By slow degrees the combatants seemed to separate, as their blows fell harmless from their being wedged so closely together. When they had opened for a few yards' space, the mischief already done was seen in the prostrate bodies of seven or eight men, lying senseless on the ground where the fight began; over them the uninjured of both parties fought with unmitigated fury, discharging volleys of stones; and, wherever a man fell from his hurts, taking care to direct their missilles with the greatest inveteracy, both for the purpose of inflicting, if possible, a deadly blow on the recumbent enemy, and to prevent his being carried off by his friends. At the head of Coffey party fought a desperate-looking with one eye extinguished in some He had been a priest, and conduct had fallen under bishop, and become wh country a silenced priest be the grand agitator combated with furious to fall at intervals, or strugg faces were completely demolis they received; stones flew in when the officer, deeming that becoming serious, determined to inter and seize on the ringleaders; the word 'Quick march' was rapidly followed by 'Prepare to charge,' and 'Charge;' and, with the rattle of the firelocks, the animosity of the combatants turned itself against military interference. The officer conducted his party directly towards the priest, and became immediately exposed to showers of stones from both parties. He persevered, however, and by main force seized on the clerical rioter, and lodged him in the black-hole. The factions, determined to rescue the prisoner, made an attack on the party, close to their barrack; and, so desperate was the assault, that it became necessary to fire in self-defence. The first discharge, which was awfully fatal, effected a complete rout, while, through the flying multitude, the police serjeant and his myrmidons urged their way, making prisoners the most active leaders. In a moment, the village, which had been thronged with people, was apparently, as empty as a desart; and dead silence reigned, in place of the shout and execration of victor and vanquished. About ten bodies lay in front of the detachment, some still and lifeless, others writhing in the death agony; while the black-hole under the barracks was filled with wounded prinoners who had suffered in the fray between the factions. Of the military, fortunately, not one was seriously injured; a few firelocks were broken, and a bayonet or two wrested off the muzzles of the pieces. Shortly after the disappearance of the mob, a magistrate arrived, and the prisoners were examined; most of them were allowed to depart, having, apparently, suffered sufficiently; many were already attended by their wives or sweethearts, who had washed their wounds, and supplied them with whiskey, the 'sovereignest thing on earth,' in an Irishman's estimation, for bruises external or internal as the case may be. Those who had been seen to attack the military, and the blind priest among the number, were marched under an escort of police to Nenagh Bridewell, there to await their fate; and the Magistrate departed, leaving the Subaltern to his reflections. Such a slaughter as he had committed would, doubtless, have occasioned a great sensation in England. But here things were different; the affair was reported to his commanding officer, and the friends of the deceased carried off the bodies without any ceremony; no further notice was taken of the affray, as it found its way into but few country papers, and, though copied into the English journals, was probably disbelived. One or two of the slain were natives of O'Hanlon's Bridge,—individuals known to the Subaltern,—and their wakes were held in the village the same night; the sound of the *keening* long rung in his ears. He remained about four months after this event in his quarters, but never was an attempt made at a fight during his stay. The friends of the dead, though they exacted bitter vengeance from the opposite faction, never seemed to blame the officer; they said, indeed, that it was very wrong to resist the army; and the impossibility of opposing with success a military force appeared strongly fixed on their minds.

ENSIGN STARLIGHT.